THE HONORED FIRST LADY OF THE LAND IS SAID TO BE IN A CRITICAL CONDITION

The Gravest Doubts Are Entertained as to the Recovery of Mrs. McKinley--The President's Wishes Are That All Functions, Both Public and Private, Should Be Cancelled.

People of San Francisco and Cities the President Was To Have Visited Express Deepest Sympathy, and Are Willing To Forego Everything for Sake of His Stricken Helpmate.

San Francisco, May 16.—The condition of Mrs. McKinley this morning is critical, according to the latest information from the Scott residence. The gravest doubts are entertained as to her recovery.

The president's wishes are that, as far as he is concerned, all functions, public and social, should be cancelled.

The people of San Francisco and the cities the president was to have visited express the deepest sympathy for him and his wife, and are willing to forego everything for the sake of the chief executive and his stricken helpmate.

The president has not yet abandoned the hope of attending the launching of the Ohio.

Mrs. McKinley awakened shortly before 7. It is announced from the Scott house that she is now better than last reports, and there is no truth in the story that nitro-glycerine had been used to prolong the life of the patient. Further information concerning Mrs. McKinley's illness is refused for the present.

Unusual precautions were taken during the early morning hours to secure quiet in the Scott neighborhood. Drivers of milk wagons or other vehicles were warned away or told to drive in a walk so as to make no unnecessary noise.

All events for today in which the president was to have participated, have been abandoned, but the president may attend the banquet of the Ohio society tonight.

Miss Barber, Mrs. McKinley's niece, has been selected to launch the battleship instead of her stricken aunt.

At 9:10 a. m. Secretary Cortelyou gave out the following alarming statement:

"The physicians report that Mrs. McKinley's condition is not so favorable this morning, she having had a sinking spell at 5 o'clock."

At the same hour Mr. Cortelyou announced that the president would not attend the banquet of the Ohio society tonight.

Secretary Cortelyou admitted at 9:30 that the chances for Mrs. McKinley's recovery are very slight. Drs. Rixey, Hirschfelder and Gibbons were summoned early and did everything in their power to revive the spark of life so fast disappearing. Despite their heroic efforts the gentle patient continued to sink, and the president was informed that unless a miracle intervened the end was a question of but a few hours, perhaps minutes.

The members of the cabinet remained in their rooms at the Palace Hotel waiting, with sinking hearts, for the dread news they felt was inevitable.

Miss Barber remained at the bedside of her aunt with the president all morning. Neither slept a minute during the night, but watched the frail form as it tossed uneasily on the bed.

At 10:30 all of the women in the Scott mansion were instructed to withdraw from the house, the nurses alone being permitted to remain.

A case of surgical instruments has just been taken into the house and it is believed that an operation will be performed on the patient immediately.

Three physicians consulted at 11:30, but had nothing additional to report. The patient is very weak indeed and, while she may linger hours or even days, if the end came before sunset, it would not surprise the doctors.

Secretary Cortelyou issued a bulletin at noon as follows:

"Mrs. McKinley's condition remains unchanged since morning. Her illness is very grave. She suffers no pain."

Not Unexpected.

Washington, May 16.—To those in official life, the news of the breakdown of Mrs. McKinley, although a shock, does not come as a surprise. Mrs. McKinley has been an invalid for years. Two little mounds in an Ohio cemetery mark the period when robust health first left her. From that time on her condition has ever given rise to more or less anxiety. She has been an invalid ever since, her condition developing to their utmost those traits of fidelity and devotion which have made the name of Wm. McKinley stand for all that is most perfect in domestic life. Mrs. McKinley's condition became more serious as the years progressed. When her husband was governor of Ohio she first developed fainting spells. They came upon her without warning, and it was not an unusual occurrence for her to suddenly close her tired eyes while in the midst of a friendly conversation. Her husband stood by her side, ever on the alert, and he has frequently assisted in carrying her from the room upon just such occasions.

Since her arrival in Washington as the first lady of the land, Mrs. McKinley's health has in no wise improved. She alone did not seem to realize how delicate she really was, and against the advice of her physicians, she assumed many of the burdens of social life. Two years ago Dr. Rixey advised the president to formally state that his wife is an invalid in order that the wearing duties of entertainments, etc., might be spared her, but she would not permit it.

The ladies of the cabinet relieved her as much as possible. Thus, for instance, at public functions, persons reaching out to grasp Mrs. McKinley's hand would enclose that of Mrs. Gage or some other cabinet lady, who had reached quickly forward so that Mrs. McKinley might not be tired by the exertion. But at best they could do little for her, and her weakness became more marked. On last inaugural day, at Mrs. Hay's desire to witness the swearing in of her husband, she went to the capitol. Her will power kept her up beyond her physical ability, but even will power cannot work miracles. Half fainting, she was carried from the stand to a room where to some extent she was restored. Since then she has been weaker than before; her face assumed a deadly pallor, and she was seen but little outside of the white house. When the president's trip was planned her health was very poor. Dr. Rixey thought travel would benefit her. Nothing that could contribute to her comfort was left undone, but all the care taken seems to have been in vain.

THEY NAME PINNEY OF CLEVELAND

The Prohibitionists Have a Candidate for Governor of Ohio in the Field--Want To Send Saloonists to an Exceedingly Well Heated Locality.

Akron, O., May 16.—E. Jay Pinney of Cleveland was nominated for governor by the Prohibition state convention this morning. There was but little opposition.

Other candidates will be nominated at this afternoon's session. A permanent organization was effected early this morning after the committee on rules had reported. The platform of the party was then adopted.

A collection amounting to $75 was taken up for the local committee.

N. Clinton Howard of Rochester, New York, made an address in which he stated that saloons should be blown to hell where Judas Iscariot could be a bartender without change for his residence.

TRAGEDY IS SHROUDED IN MYSTERY

One Man Shoots Another, Cuts His Victim's Throat and Crushes in His Head at Chillicothe Just Before Noon Today--Murderer Escapes.

Chillicothe, O., May 16.—A tragedy was enacted in this city shortly before 11 o'clock this morning. At the hour named, pistol shots were heard in a house at Fifth and Sugar streets, and a moment later a man said to be named Walter Hand, a Spanish-American war veteran, jumped from a window and escaped. A crowd rushed to the house and on the floor of one of the rooms a stranger lay dead, his throat cut from ear to ear, and two bullet holes in the back of his head and his head crushed. A card was found in the dead man's pocket with the name John Flynn written on it, but nothing further to tell who the man is or where from.

Both had been drinking for days.

SHROUDED IN MYSTERY IS THE DEATH OE AYRES

Tragedy of the Kenmore Hotel at Washington Baffles the Police. The General Belief Is That He Was Killed by a Woman and That a Love Affair Was Cause of the Murder.

Washington, May 16.—The police as yet are unable to shed any light on the murder of James S. Ayres, jr., the young census office clerk and dental college student, who was shot to death in his room at the Kenmore Hotel at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. Relatives from his home at Port Austin, Michigan, are expected today. That he was killed by a woman, and that a love affair is at the bottom is the theory entertained by the police and public.

Ayres, although 21, had several sweethearts. Popular with some of the fair sex, he had evidently aroused the animosity of others. One woman, said to be married, had recently written anonymous letters to a number of young ladies living at the Kenmore, which is a boarding house patronized by department clerks, principally young women. To James A. Nelson, a fellow dental student, Ayres had frequently boasted of his successes with the fair sex. Ayres had intended to move from the Kenmore, to escape the temptations that beset him there, as he said. Some time ago he had arranged to move to a house on K street, but because of a woman at the Kenmore who seemed to facilitate him, he changed his plans. To another friend, whose room he at one time promised to share, he wrote: "I must apologize for my failure to join you. I have met a warm lady, whose attractions are almost irresistible."

The feature of the mystery which the police are most strenuously endeavoring to fathom is a woman, who was seen to leave Ayres' room by the fire escape. Five minutes after the three shots had been heard she was seen to make her exit from the window, calmly and deliberately. She is described as small and slender, dressed in a black skirt and dark stockings. Her hair also dark, was hanging down her back. She climbed from the fourth to the second floor, and there entered the window of a vacant room. From this point all trace of her is lost. She left the bloody impress of her left hand on the window sill of Ayres room. The finger marks point into the room. They have been photographed by the police.

Another clue at hand is in the shape of a Japanese fan, six inches long which was found beneath the body of the dead man. It had been twisted as though there had been a struggle for its possession.

The occupants of the house fail to recognize it. The detectives are working on the case, but small progress has been made because of their failure to examine the wardrobe of every female in the building. This will probably be done today.

The coroner's examination developed that Ayres' body was bruised in six places as though he had been kicked. There were three bullet wounds—in the left hip, left forearm and left side of the breast. The last wound was the fatal one, the bullet plowing through the lung.

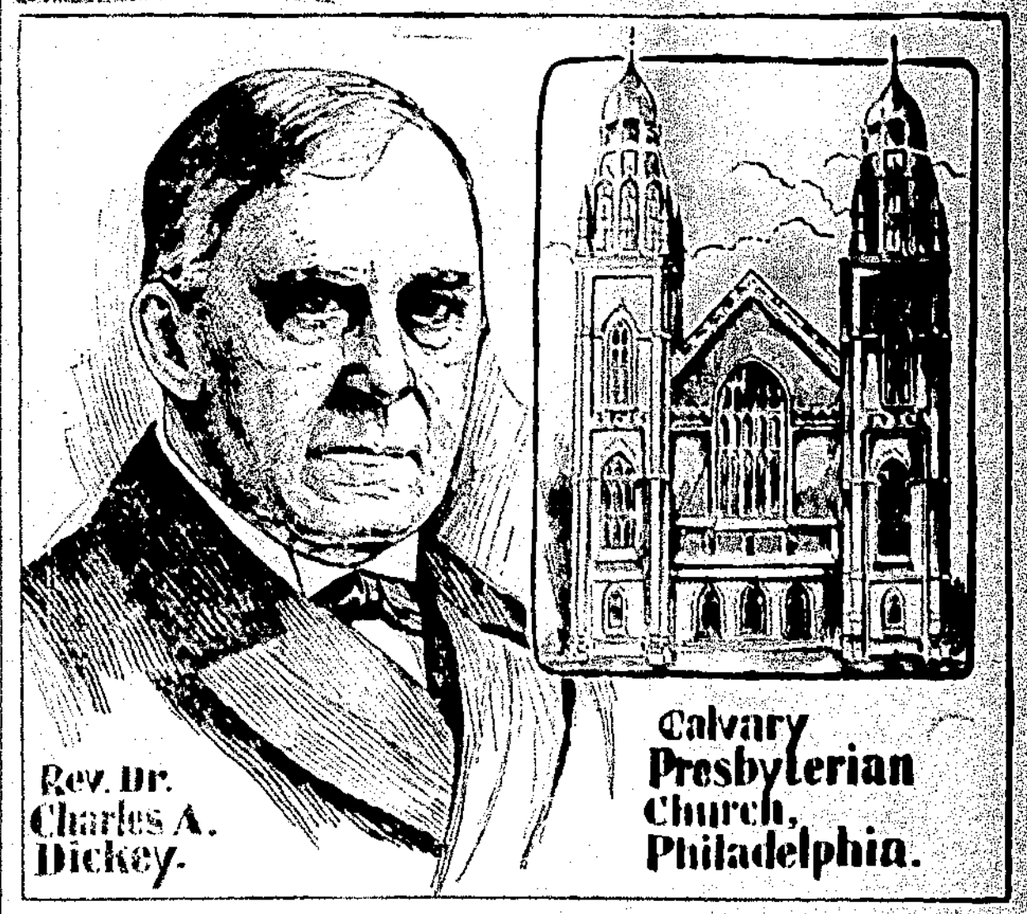
ANOTHER STEEL TRUST IS NIPPED IN THE BUD

Gates, Heading What Is Known as the Chicago Crowd, Was About To Form One When It's Projectors Got Caught in the Great Slump Caused by the Fight Over Northern Pacific.

New York, May 16.—Wall street men were much interested today in a report that the corner in Northern Pacific stock nipped a budding rival of the steel trust. It is stated Gates and a number of his friends who are known as the "Chicago crowd" had plans well under way to consolidate the Colorado, Tennessee, Pennsylvania and Republic Steel and Iron companies into a giant corporation. But the promoters were hard hit by the Northern Pacific corner, the stock market was shaky after the panic and the great project was temporarily at least laid aside. Gates has been on Morgan's trail since the latter delivered his ultimatum on the organization of the steel trust. Gates told about it the evening before he sailed.

"No attempt," said Morgan, "is to be made to force you into the corporation now forming, for American steel and fire common we will allow 110 and for preferred 117½. This offer is now made and it will not be repeated, neither will it be modified. It is for you and your friends to accept it or to reject it, as best pleases you.

"You will not be taken into the directorate of the United States Steel corporation. Mr. Gates, your situation is of your own making and you are responsible for it. Good day, Mr. Gates."



PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY FACES THE REVISION PROBLEM.

Much interest is being manifested in the convening of the Presbyterian general assembly, opening in Philadelphia, May 16. The vexed question of revising the Westminster Confession of Faith is to come up for final settlement. For a year a representative committee of sixteen, headed by Rev. Dr. Charles A. Dickey and including some of the ablest men in the church, has been endeavoring to frame a plan of revision which will save the church from disruption. This report is now to be acted upon. The sessions are to be held in the Calvary Presbyterian church, Philadelphia.

STREET CARS ARE BEING RUN IN THE NEW YORK CAPITAL

The Traction Company Is Carrying Out Its Threat To Carry On Its Service Despite Every Consideration, but It Is Costing the People of Albany Eight Thousand Dollars a Day for Its Protection.

Albany, N. Y., May 18.—The determination of the United Traction company to operate its lines with the aid of the 2,000 troops now in the city caused Albanyians to bestir themselves early this morning. All night long the guardsmen paced back and forth about the company's barns at Quail street and North Albany and the Pearl street power house. Immense crowds were gathered with these points and hooted and jeered at the soldiers, but no violence was attempted. The tents sheltering the Twenty-Third regiment at Harmanus Park and the second regiment at North Albany glistened under the electric lights and were the objective points of thousands of curious. Sentry calls echoed from end to end of the company streets.

Aside from the attack on the seven men upon their arrival last night there was little trouble. Thoroughly worn out with the exciting events of the day the strikers and their sympathizers retired comparatively early to prepare themselves for the more stirring times which today promised to bring forth. Early in the evening an alarm of fire called the department to the vicinity of the Quail barns, and many believed that the strikers had fired the barns. Their fears were groundless, however. Some hoodlums had set fire to the bag of paper under the wrecked trolley car on Quail street which was blazing merrily when the department arrived. The damage was trifling.

Albanyians are already beginning to count the cost of the strike. Aside from the enormous losses which are being suffered by the business men in the five cities affected, it is estimated that with the troops already here Albany will have to foot an expense account of $5,000 a day so long as the present troops remain and there is no prospect of them being removed for several days. Local labor organizations are boycotting the road. The central federation of labor last night adopted resolutions to that effect as did Rensselaer Lodge, No. 220 International Association of Machinists. President Sheehan of the striking railway employes says he believes the men will win, and that the struggle is just beginning.

The United Traction company has offered a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who assaulted Motorman John Marshall of Brooklyn, who is dying at the hospital. One hundred dollars is offered for the arrest and conviction of the men implicated in each of the seven cases of assault on others in the company's employ.

From a military standpoint Troy will be even better protected than Albany if all the militia ordered to hold itself in readiness is sent to that city. Late last night Major General Roe sent orders to the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Forty-seventh regiments of Brooklyn, Troop G and the Third battery of the same city, and the second signal corps of Flushing, Long Island, to hold themselves in readiness for immediate service. The Third battery possesses among its other equipments a Gatling gun, a murderous weapon against densely packed crowds.

It is said that the military authorities look upon the situation in Troy and Cohoes as more dangerous than conditions existing here, and are making preparations for serious trouble, should an attempt is made to move the cars.

The first material indication that the company intended to resume operations developed at 5:45 o'clock this morning, when two battalions of the Twenty Third regiment left camp at Beverick park, under the personal command of Colonel Barnes, and marched to Quail street, and formed on either side of the roadway in front of the barns. The officers were mounted.

For the first time since the second car left the barn on Tuesday were the large gates thrown open and the interior of the structure exposed to view. About the entrance swarmed a number of the non-union men who arrived last night. Many heads were bandaged in mute evidence of the thrilling experience they had on their way from the depot.

Superintendent Fassett and a Pinkerton detective drove up to the barn in a closed carriage. Colonel Barnes informed him that his command was ready to afford ample protection to the cars. Superintendent Fassett said the cars would be sent out as soon as manned. Orders were given to the men within the barns and the first car made ready for its initial trip.

At 8:15 company A of the Twenty-Third regiment, under command of Captain Praeger, wheeled into line on Quail street in two platoons. Orders were given to the men to port arms and march forward at double quick. Then began, with the exception of the riot last night, one of the most animated scenes of the strike. A crowd of several thousands people had lined up on Central avenue across Quail street. As the soldiers came forward it scattered up and down the avenue and north on Quail street. Many of the more aggressive, including several women, persisted in remaining on street corners. They were jostled backward by the soldiers, no violence being used to the women, but the men being handled rather roughly. On the northwest corner of Central avenue and Quail street is situated the saloon of P. Wenda. Fully fifty of the crowd rushed into this place, followed by half a dozen soldiers with fixed bayonets. They ordered the proprietor to close his place and hustled them into the street.

In Pauley's saloon, on the northeast corner, a similar scene was enacted, men being pulled bodily from the building. Some of the crowd were hurt, but were taken away by their friends before their names and the extent of their injuries could be learned. There was no attempt on the part of the crowd to interfere with the soldiers, although they were constantly jeered at.

Two children were leaning out of the second story window of a building on the local theater, Central avenue. The soldiers ordered the children to put down the window. They refused, jeering the men. A woman, evidently their mother, appeared and took the children from the window, but did not put it down. A half dozen soldiers rushed into the house and upstairs, but the window was closed before they arrived.

A young woman attired in a house dress, seated herself on the stoop of a building on Central avenue near Quail street. She was barehended and was evidently there to stay. Two soldiers were sent to induce her to go within. She replied that she was an independent citizen on her own doorstep and was doing nothing which would warrant her removal. They told her that her life was in danger, and she at length consented to go into the house. Later she opened the parlor window and took up a position which she maintained throughout the morning.

While this was going on the streets leading from the barns to the square began to take on a military aspect. The Tenth battalion was ordered from the barns to guard the cars along the line. Details of men were stationed at each corner past the capitol on Broadway. Eager crowds began to pour out into the streets watching for the first car.

At the barn ten cars were manned with non-union men and held in readiness to start. Two motormen, two conductor and two Pinkertons armed with loaded rifles were on the first car which left the barn about 8:30. Colonel Barnes was aboard. The car was run over to the cars which were wrecked on Tuesday and they were coupled and taken back to the barns.

A second car left the barn shortly after 9 o'clock and headed for Madison avenue. On it were two motormen and conductors, Lieutenant Colonel Healy and a company of the Twenty-First regiment accompanied them.

One by one, the ten cars manned by militiamen with gleaming rifles were

CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR.

FILLED TO THE DOORS IS SPACIOUS CHURCH

The One Hundred and Thirteenth Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States--This Evening the Lord's Supper Will Be Administered in Calvary Church.

Philadelphia, May 16.—The 113th general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States convened at 11 o'clock this morning at Calvary church, Fifteenth and Locust streets. The spacious church was thronged to the doors long before the opening hour arrived. Nearly all of the 648 delegates to the assembly were in their allotted seats when the Rev. Chas. A. Dickey, D. D., moderator of the assembly, began his sermon.

At the conclusion of his address the committee of arrangements, of which Dr. Dickey is chairman, made a complete report of their work in preparing for the assembly. The report being adopted, the assembly ordered a temporary adjournment until 2 o'clock this afternoon. The first business in order at the afternoon session will be the election of moderator to preside during the assembly. This election will probably occupy the most of the session.

In the evening the Lord's supper will be administered in Calvary church.

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HANNA FOR PRESIDENT.

Perry S. Heath Believes He Would Win.

WARMLY PRAISES OHIO SENATOR.

Secretary of Republican National Committee Says It Would Be Easy to Elect Him—Predicted In the Last Campaign a Boom in Commercial Affairs.

The New York Herald's European edition publishes the following from its London correspondent:

"There is not a man in the Republican party who could get the next presidential nomination easier than Senator Mark Hanna, and not a man in the United States could be so easily elected."

This flat footed statement of Mr. Perry S. Heath, secretary of the Republican national committee, to a group of American friends at the Hotel Cecil in London the other day was greeted with anything but unanimous assent.

"I know it sounds a bit startling at first," continued Mr. Heath, "but when you come to think over it you will agree with what I say. Some days before congress adjourned I was talking in Washington on the same subject with a number of prominent politicians. One of them was a strong candidate for the nomination himself. They, too, looked surprised at the suggestion, but when they came to think it all over they agreed exactly with me."

"How about Mr. McKinley for a third term?" asked one of Mr. Perry Heath's auditors.

"It is most unlikely," promptly answered the Republican committee's secretary. "While Mr. McKinley has made a record himself such as even the greatest of his admirers and well wishers never dreamed of, I don't think that he himself would entertain for a moment the idea of controverting the popular sentiment in opposition to third term traditions. Of course circumstances might arise, through trade complications and the consequent widespread foreign interests of the United States, which would almost demand Mr. McKinley's retention of the presidency, in which event the people would voice their demand in no uncertain fashion. But that is another thing.

"Under normal circumstances I don't think Mr. McKinley would entertain a renomination. Therefore, I repeat, the strongest man for the nomination today is Senator Mark Hanna. He would be the easiest to elect. The people have an enormous idea of Mr. Hanna and regard him simply as a campaign manager and a rich man who has inherited wealth—anything but the statesman a president ought to be. I can only say that the people don't know him. After five years of the closest intimacy I think I should be in a position to say something about him better, at least, than those who only know him through the newspapers as a political manager.

"He has proved not only his ability, but his character for clean cut, straightforward dealing, which only those who know him intimately can realize. Time and again when questions have arisen in the councils of the party which old stagers at the game of politics have been unable to solve he has invariably been able to overcome the difficulty with some precise, clean cut suggestion which astonished everybody present.

"The boom in American commercial affairs is only a fulfillment of Mr. Hanna's predictions made in 1896 during the first McKinley-Bryan campaign. With him it was no mere partisan enthusiasm or utopian dream of what he would like to see, but, on the contrary, a well thought out conclusion of what would inevitably happen, based on a purely business calculation.

"While Mr. Hanna would be the last man in the world to detract in the slightest from the credit due to the president personally for his able administration of affairs which, by the way, I may say commands the respect alike of Democrats and Republicans as no other president's administration has done, still I think Mr. Hanna's strong confidence and sensible counsel have been invaluable to the president. Don't misunderstand me as suggesting that he has in any way acted as adviser of the president politically or assumed even indirectly the prerogatives of the members of the cabinet in the administration of state affairs. Apart from those matters on which the chairman of the national committee is naturally consulted by the president, the relations between Mr. McKinley and Mr. Hanna have been purely those of warm personal friends. In such a capacity Mr. Hanna's strength of character and his unbending confidence in the commercial future of America have been invaluable to one confronted with the enormously increased problem of administration which confronted the president."

"Has the question of his nomination been suggested to Mr. Hanna?" Mr. Heath was asked.

"Only once, to my knowledge," he replied. "It arose out of the convention. I spoke of Washington. One of the men who were present then met Mr. Hanna shortly afterward and jocosely said, 'We're going to nominate you for president, senator, four years hence.' 'Don't talk nonsense,' Mr. Hanna answered. That is as much as he ever said on the subject."

The tender banana grows and does fairly well in sheltered portions of southern California.

ACTRESS' SHARP RETORT.

Story of Bernhardt's Quarrel With Prof. de Sumichrast of Harvard.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt's visit to Boston has been enlivened by a very spirited passage at arms between herself and the Alliance Francaise, of which Professor Frederic de Sumichrast of Harvard university is the president.

A short while ago Professor de Sumichrast wrote a letter to the Boston Herald in which he criticised M. Edmond Rostand and his plays very severely. He wrote that "L'Aiglon" was one of the poorest plays of which a dramatist could be guilty and, in the minds of good judges, did not hold the interest of the reader or spectator; that it had no character in it that might be called truly great and depended largely on purely sentimental interest. "To speak of Shakespeare," concluded the letter, "in connection with the young French dramatist is almost pardon my saying so profanation. I can remember Maeterlinck being hailed as the Belgian Shakespeare."

Recently when Mme. Bernhardt was asked to give a reading before the Alliance she flatly declined. Later Professor de Sumichrast in an interview said that he had not himself seen Mme. Bernhardt and that her refusal to accept the invitation of the Alliance made no difference. When Mme. Bernhardt was seen the other day at the Vendome, she was very angry and expressed her opinion of Professor de Sumichrast in very emphatic and quite unmistakable terms, says the New York Herald. Asked if she would make a statement in regard to the matter, she wrote and signed the following:

M. de Sumichrast is perfectly right when he says he did not come to see me. It was M. Desprades, Miss Matthews and two other ladies who came to ask me to attend the reception of the Alliance Francaise. That same morning I received the insulting letter which M. de Sumichrast published in the Boston Herald in January. I was still dominated by rage, but I succeeded in controlling myself on account of the presence of those ladies. However, I said to M. Desprades, who is a Frenchman, speaking with some vehemence, "It is true that I am angry with M. de Sumichrast, who is, I am told, a Polish Greek Armenian Hungarian, naturalized as an Englishman." I further proceeded to express my astonishment at the choice of this man for the president of the Alliance Francaise. M. de Sumichrast loses no opportunity of speaking ill of France.

Miss Matthews then said in a charming manner, "But, madame, criticism is permitted and is free." To which I replied: "Yes criticism is permitted, but it is not permitted to a man who occupies an official position to criticise with such violence a poet whom the French people regard as the veritable national poet." M. de Sumichrast, as a Harvard professor, has the right to say what he pleases, but as the president of the Alliance Francaise he has not the right to write what he has written."

M. de Sumichrast thinks that our refusal is of no importance. I have a different opinion. M. Coquelin and myself, in bowing with us presence a representative of the Alliance Francaise, having as president M. de Sumichrast, would have given the direct of truth to the words of detraction of M. Edmond Rostand. Our refusal disapproves M. de Sumichrast as president, as critic and as judge.

SARAH BERNHARDT.

April 26, 1901.

M. Coquelin said he had been invited to the meetings of the Alliance Francaise, as had Mme. Bernhardt, but had not accepted. He did not care to criticise Professor de Sumichrast publicly. He said he had accepted an invitation to a meeting of the Cercle Francaise de l'Alliance. This was a separate organization from Professor de Sumichrast's, he understood.

HYPNOTISM TO AID SURGERY

Young Brooklyn Man to Try His Power in Bushwick Hospital.

Charles H. Thurling of Brooklyn has shown such marvelous powers as a hypnotist that he has been asked to try his power in the operating room of the Bushwick hospital, says the New York Evening World. Mr. Thurling is 25 years old and has studied hypnotism for several years.

A test was given the other night by Mr. Thurling before Drs. Frank Clark and J. J. Dooling of the Bushwick hospital and Drs. A. J. Walters and George Kuhn, both of Brooklyn. After putting his subject, William Smylie, a young man, through the usual tricks performed by professional hypnotists Mr. Thurling said he would try one of the most difficult. At his request the four physicians examined the pulse of the young man and agreed that it was 84.

"Smylie, you are suffering from fever," said the hypnotist. "It's getting worse—worse. Now it is at its height."

The doctors made another examination and found that the pulse was throbbing away at a rate of 160 beats to the minute.

To illustrate that he could command perfectly the action of the heart and arteries Mr. Thurling drove two hatpins through the fleshy part of the subject's arm and not a drop of blood came out nor was there any sign of a wound after the pins were withdrawn.

"Now, Smylie, I am giving you a bottle of the most delicious perfume," declared Mr. Thurling, handing the subject a bottle of strong ammonia.

When it was opened, those in the room were almost choked by the fumes, but the subject sniffed the odor, and a smile of satisfaction pressed over his face.

A HOPE OF THE BOERS.

W. T. Stead Predicts a British-American War When Congress Meets.

William T. Stead, in a recent interview in the London Daily Mail, says:

"The Boers are calculating upon England becoming embroiled with Russia or upon some other international complication. If I am not mistaken, we are on the verge of a storm across the Atlantic that will rudely shatter our peaceful calculations.

"When the United States congress meets, the Clayton-Bulwer treaty will be torn into shreds and flung in our faces. We shall have to choose between fighting and eating humble pie.

"The first serious discussion of the possibility of such a war will do more to keep the Boers in the field than all the speeches of all the pro-Boers in existence."

NOVEL ENGINE INVENTED

Clever Contrivance of an Iowa Machinist.

COSTS VERY LITTLE TO OPERATE.

Inventor Claims His Machine Will Revolutionize Motive Power, as It Requires Little Water or Fuel. Prominent Railway Officials Interested in the Invention.

An invention has been perfected in Des Moines which promises to revolutionize the condition of motive power for all kinds of machinery, says the Chicago Record-Herald. It is known as the hydro-pneumatic engine and is the invention of Louis Kessler. Mr. Kessler has been working on the idea for about 11 years.

The principle of this motor is that it uses but an infinitely small amount of fuel and water and is therefore very inexpensive in operation. In the ordinary engine a large amount of fuel is necessary in order to keep a large volume of water continually boiling to provide the necessary steam, although but a small quantity of steam is used at any one time. In this invention the boiler is practically dispensed with, hence also the large amount of fuel and water required in the ordinary engine. A very small quantity of water in the lower end of what might be called the steam chest proper does the work. This is called the boiler in this motor.

Operating in this is a long, hollow piston, lacking about one thirty-second of an inch of fitting to the sides of the boiler, thus leaving room for a steam cushion all the way around it and also making it possible for the condensed steam to run down the sides. A rod connected with the piston passes up through the center of another piston which operates in a vacuum cylinder above the boiler and is geared direct to the fly wheel. The upper piston referred to fits absolutely airtight in the vacuum cylinder and is geared to the shaft in the usual crank manner. As the steam piston is forced up it forces the upper piston up, leaving a vacuum which draws it back again, thus giving, in addition to the steam power of from 45 to 60 pounds pressure, the additional 15 pounds pressure of the atmosphere in the vacuum.

"One of the greatest advantages I claim for my invention," said the inventor, "is that in view of the fact that these two pistons are connected direct to the machinery and there being a great difference in the length of their stroke it dispenses entirely with the 'dead center' principle of all other engines, as one of the pistons always begins doing business before the other one ceases.

"Surrounding the vacuum cylinder is a jacket containing water, which prevents the heat from the friction of the airtight piston from expanding the metal and wasting any power. It also operates to keep the upper end of the boiler cool and assists in the condensation of the steam which trickles down to the lower end of the boiler, where it immediately becomes steam again and is used over and over.

"There is absolutely no vent or escape to our engine. The one-sixteenth of a horsepower model which we have been running for some time requires less than three teaspoonfuls of water, and as the water is in an airtight chamber it will last an indefinite length of time, and all the heat that is necessary for this engine is a small alcohol lamp.

"Our one-half horsepower engine is operating nicely with 1½ ounces of water and using a common gas jet for fuel. I will soon have in operation a five horsepower engine, standing about four feet high, which will operate with three pints of water and requires for fuel but one gasoline generator, such as is on an ordinary gasoline stove."

The inventor expects to be able to demonstrate that the average railway locomotive can be run from New York to San Francisco with one barrel of crude oil and three or four barrels of water. He has demonstrated that his principle will work perfectly with small motors, and he is now at work to prove that it will work equally well by multiplying the power to produce a large engine.

Some prominent railway officials and others heavily interested in securing the cheapest motive power have taken a lively interest in the invention and are preparing to take advantage of it.

Unique Operation Performed.

Dr. Sy fried, the famous surgeon of Berlin, has just received the congratulations of his professional brethren on a successful operation believed to be unique, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. He removed a portion of a workman's skull pulverized by the blow of an iron bolt and filled the cavity with bone from the skull of an ox, carefully pared down and carved to fit the hole. The skin was laid over the injury and healed naturally. The patient experienced no ill effects.

New England Has Its Own Fuel Peat.

Dr. G. M. Randall, a practicing physician in Lowell, Mass., feels sure that he has solved the fuel problem which has been bothering manufacturers in the east for many years, says the Boston Globe. Peat is the basis of his fuel, and owing to its cheapness and abundance in the vicinity of Lowell it is possible to run the mills of the Spindle City for the next 50 years without going to the coal producing states for coal.

Use Lucky For Jonathan.

Half of the British loan has been taken by Americans. It's lucky for John, says the Boston Globe, that Jonathan is prosperous.

HILL ON WILD SPECULATION.

"It's a Business the Masses Know Nothing About," Says Railroader.

James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern, in an interview published in the Philadelphia North American deplores the mad rush of public money into stock buying. Said he:

"I do not like to see wild speculation on margins, and I am not blind to the possibilities of overexcitement on that account. This may be one of the unavoidable features incidental to popular discovery and appreciation of the great progress making in the development of the nation's resources, but I would like to see the masses take the situation in a cooler spirit and with sober judgment.

"It is not well when the millers in Wisconsin or the backsmiths and wagon makers in Iowa or the cattle herders in Nebraska put the money they have saved and the money they can borrow into stock speculation on margins. It's a business they know nothing about, and their investments cannot be based on an understanding of the properties in which they are putting their money. I would like to see that feature eliminated, because I fear no good can come from it in the long run. Profits which may be taken out of the stock market that way are lost again as a rule.

"Eliminate this one feature or reduce the excitement to reasonable limits, and I see nothing whatever in the future to shake confidence or to militate against absolute faith in a long continuance of substantial prosperity. The sooner people settle down to strict attention to their own affairs and to the personal conduct of their own business, making the best of the situation as it exists, the better it will be.

"I do not regard a transcontinental system, one extending from ocean to ocean, under one management or ownership, practicable. Conditions differ so radically east and west that a system under one ownership could not be managed to advantage. Under one ownership there would be a demand for uniformity in rates over the entire system, an impossibility in practice."

TRAMP STEAMERS' CHANCE.

Big Trade Awaiting Development From America's Inland Ports.

In Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for May appears a most interesting article upon the possibilities of Chicago as a seaport. The author, Mr. W. D. Hulbert, sums up his argument by remarking that when all is said and done the facts remain that transportation by water is almost invariably cheaper than by land and that at least a portion of a cargo, say from 1,500 to 2,000 tons, can be carried through the Welland and St. Lawrence canals without breaking bulk. The latter point is of vital importance, especially in shipments of fragile goods which will not bear much handling. The delays in passing the canals will be counterbalanced to some extent by the delays which now take place in the New York custom house.

It is even claimed that because of the length of time required to get merchandise through the crowded warehouses of New York goods from Europe can be delivered at the lake ports more promptly by way of the St. Lawrence than by the present routes. As to the comparatively small size of the steamers, that may prove to be in some cases a positive advantage, for it will enable them, like the Wergeland, to visit lesser European ports which now have no direct communication with America, cities too small to absorb the cargo of a larger steamship or to furnish her with a load for her return trip. Even if the traffic should not be as satisfactory as desired in 1901 it may succeed the following year. Just now marine freight rates are very high, and there is a great demand for steamers, especially on the ocean, but this condition of things cannot last always.

Sooner or later a change must come, and the cargo no longer will be seeking a ship, but the ship a cargo, and then the owners and masters of medium sized steamers will turn their attention to this fresh water route, stretching from Montreal 1,600 miles into the very heart of the North American continent.

CHURCHILL'S ESCAPE.

Boer Agent Says It Was Planned to Let the Correspondent Go.

During his address on the New Haven green the other day Baron H. L. de Ginzberg, who was for eight years chief of the Transvaal secret service and who is in the United States raising funds for the Boers, told of the escape of Winston Churchill, the English war correspondent, says the New York Sun. He said that the Boers were anxious to get rid of Churchill, who was a brother to them, and that finally it was arranged to allow him to escape.

He said that he was detailed to take snap shots of Churchill as he was "escaping" and that he did so and that he still has the proofs of those pictures. He says that he wrote to Churchill while the latter was lecturing in the United States threatening to publish the pictures and that Churchill thereupon ceased lecturing. He read passages from Churchill's book, "From London to Ladysmith," and asserted that certain statements made therein were untrue.

The Last Pensioned Soldier of 1812.

Hiram Cronk, who is the only surviving pensioner of the war of 1812, recently celebrated the one hundred and first anniversary of his birth at the home of his daughter, Mrs. S. A. Rowley, in Dunn Brook, near Utica, says the Utica Herald-Dispatch. Mr. Cronk is in good health for a person who has lived a century and was able the other day to enjoy the occasion with those who gathered with him to celebrate.

AFRICA'S BUSH VELDT.

Why Fugitive Bodies of Boers Are Seeking Asylum There.

A FERTILE AND HEALTHY COUNTRY

Not a Deathtrap, but a Safe Haven For the Wily Burgher to Flee to When, During the Transvaal Winter, Grass on the Veldt Is Brown and Parched.

The news that fugitive bodies of Boers are trekking toward the bush veldt has somewhat hastily been assumed to indicate that, finding themselves driven from pillar to post, the desperate burghers are seeking a last fever stricken asylum.

The bush veldt is a term applied loosely to a long strip of wooded country which runs roughly east by west in a line 50 miles to the north of Pretoria. It lies somewhat lower than the surrounding country and for this reason maintains throughout the year a warm mean temperature.

People at home have even yet failed to grasp the immensity of the Transvaal. They seem to think that because it is all called by one name it is all of one geographical and climatic character. The truth is that one part of the Transvaal differs from another just about as much as California does from the state of New York.

There are never frosts in the bush veldt, though on the high tablelands about Middelburg and Belfast, not 30 miles away, night frosts are both frequent and bitter in the winter season. Similarly the rainfall in the bush veldt is inches higher than on the plains. In the depths of winter, when the grass on the veldt is brown, parched and inedible, it is green and fresh and succulent in the bush country. For this reason the wily Boer leaves his farm on the plains when his animals can no longer find grazing there and treks laboriously off in search of pastures new, says the London Express. Generally he takes his entire household with him—wife, children and furniture—the family lares and penates being heaped indiscriminately in enormous trek wagons.

This annual trek is a sight to be seen and never forgotten. It beats a Scotch "flitting" or an Irish eviction into fits. The male members of the family ride on horseback, the women and children sit on the wagons, and all gesticulate wildly, screaming curses at the Kaffirs and oxen at the highest pitch of their voices. Sometimes the trek occupies a fortnight if there is a long way to go, and every night the oxen are outspanned and a camp is formed. Eight to 12 miles a day is the average rate of progression.

The land in the bush veldt is not taken up in the same way as elsewhere. The burgher simply treks on till he finds a place which suits him and stops there. He does not build a house, but lives entirely in his wagons, sometimes with a huge sail thrown over to form a tent. Some of the richer farmers have special wagons for this annual picnic. Enormous lumbering things they are, which 30 oxen strain to move.

From April till October life in the bush veldt is pleasant and healthy enough. In October it begins to get warm, and by the middle of November the heat is unbearable. Then fever comes, and the knowing burgher returns to health and the spring grass on the plains. In the ordinary way trekking to the bush veldt does not commence till May, but there is no reason why it should not begin in April. As a rule, there is still sufficient grass through April to keep the beasts fat.

Therefore it will be seen that whatever else the bodies of Boers now reported to be trekking to the bush veldt are doing they are assuredly not running their heads blindly into a death trap. It has been stated repeatedly by papers which ought to know better that those who seek asylum in the bush country must necessarily perish of fever. This is nonsense. The ordinary Boer is a great deal more afraid of fever than he is of the Lee-Enfield rifle, especially if he has a good horse under him.

The Boers are going to the bush veldt because they know that they may now do so with safety. They will stay there just so long as they can with impunity—i. e., till October—and then they will come back on the plains. Whether we can dislodge them earlier remains to be seen. The bush veldt is almost impossible country to move large bodies of men in, and it is for the most part unknown. We have had maps—pretty bad ones, too—of the rest of the Transvaal, but we have none of the bush country.

One Way of Popping the Question.

Andrew Sandager, president of the State Bank of Lisbon, N. D., and a former state senator of North Dakota, has introduced an innovation in marriage ethics, says the Chicago Record-Herald. Without consulting even the bride elect he procured a license to wed and then summoned Miss Carrie Johnson, who was visiting at the Soldiers' home in Lisbon, to present herself before Justice Grover. Upon reaching there she met Mr. Sandager and showed much surprise when he stated his purpose. She did not object, however, and the justice performed the ceremony. It is said that they have been in love for over ten years, but that nothing was ever said about marriage.

Onward March of American Push.

Bavaria is using American locomotives. No part of the earth is now uninvaded by American enterprise, says the Atlanta Journal. And it is still marching on.

TROUBLE IN GERMANY.

The Ministerial Crisis and What It Means.

The closing of the Prussian diet the other night and the retirement of three members of the ministry mark a serious crisis for the kingdom and possibly for the whole German empire, for a recent special cable dispatch from Berlin to the New York Herald refers to the kaiser's action as a declaration of war upon the agrarian party.

It is suggestive that a rousing cheer on the bourse greeted the news of the downfall of Dr. von Miquel, the Prussian minister of finance, and the poisoned Parthian arrow shot at the imperial chancellor, Count von Bulow, will doubtless fall short of its mark. The situation perhaps marks the final piling up of forces for the battle between the old land holding classes and the new industrial and commercial forces in Germany.

Germany has developed almost at a bound from an agricultural into an industrial and exporting nation. The suddenness with which the economic change has occurred makes the clash more fierce, and it is intensified by the even greater political change, stimulated by the kaiser's restless ambition for a big navy for colonizing schemes and for forcing an erstwhile quiescent and in a political sense isolated people into the vortex of world politics.

The kaiser's absurdly autocratic domestic policy no less than his scheme of foreign expansion made it inevitable that he would at last come to open hostility with the agrarians. His posing as a mediæval despot in a modern constitutional state and his lèze majesty imprisonments for offenses similar to those at which his ancestor, Frederick the Great, used to merely laugh have excited the resentment of a vast number of the intelligent German people, and the manner in which the reichstag last summer held up his naval programme was a galling demonstration that his "thus I will, thus I command" assumption was not accepted. The very play of one party against another and the final winning over the Center were a demonstration of the growing authority of the people's representatives. An alliance of the Centrists with the conservatives in the Prussian diet has now blocked his majesty's canal programme and shown that in his own kingdom no more than in the empire is his will accepted as law.

Recent stirring events impart a special interest to the important special cable dispatch from Berlin to the above mentioned paper, an interview with one of the highest statesmen in the empire, whose identity was but thinly veiled, although the use of his name was necessarily withheld in view of the frankness with which, through an American journal, he discussed the views and intentions of his government. His excellency disavowed any ambition of obtaining a port in the Philippines, asserted the sincerest friendship for the United States and attributed the trouble over the admission of our meats solely to the agrarians. The underlying cause of the struggle in which the kaiser is now engaged is the belief of this party that the canals he desires would facilitate the importation and distribution of foreign foodstuffs in competition with those produced on their own lands. But the men of the forge and the loom, who are back of Germany's commercial expansion, must have cheap food, and the growing power of the capitalists, trading and manufacturing classes insures their ultimate victory.

THE WALL STREET PIT.

Madness of the Stock Pit as Poet Markham Saw It.

I see a hell of faces surge and whirl
Like maelstrom in the ocean—faces lean
And fleshless as the talons of a hawk—
Hot faces like the faces of the wolves
That track the traveler fleeing through the night—
Grim faces shrunken up and fallen in,
Deep plowed like weather eaten bark of oak—
Drawn faces like the faces of the dead,
Grown suddenly old upon the brink of earth.

Is this a whirl of madmen ravening
And blowing bubbles in their merriment?
Is Babel come again with shrieking crew
To eat the dust and drink the roaring wind?
And all for what? A handful of bright sand
To buy a shroud with and a length of earth?

Oh, surer are the hearts on stiller ways!
Thrice happier they who, far from these wild hours,
Grow softly as the apples on a bough,
Where the ploughman with scudding blade,
Turns up a straight, fresh furrow down the field—
Where the herdsman whistling to his heart,
In the long shadows at the break of day—
Where the fisherman with quiet hand
Slanting his sail against the evening wind.

The swallow sweeps back from the south again,
The green of May is edging all the boughs,
The shy arbutus glimmers in the wood,
And yet this hell of faces in the town,
This roar of giddying madness surging on,
Surrounded by the quiets of the hills,
With great calm star forever overhead
And under all the silence of the dead!

—Edwin Markham in New York Journal.

The New Preaching.

Has the Christian pulpit ceased to preach the gospel? Are the clergymen of the various denominations laboring under the delusion that they must get away from the teachings of the lowly Nazarene in their pulpit discourses in order to hold their congregations? Look over the subjects of the various Chicago sermons as reported in the other day's Chicago Herald-Record. Here they are: "Professor Herron's Teachings," "Mrs. Humphry Ward's 'Eleanor,'" "The Almighty Dollar," "Tragedy of Human Greatness," "Doctrine of Spiritualism," "The Card Playing Habit," "The Religious Situation," "The Churches and Bigotry," "Three-fourths or Four fourths of a Man," "Review of the Trial of Dr. Thomas For Heresy," "The Southern Negro."

Big Cotton Crop Expected.

Texas is counting on having a bigger cotton crop in 1901 than it gathered in 1900. Its acreage for 1901 is 25 per cent greater than that of 1900.

A Hard Struggle

Many a Marion Citizen Finds the Struggle Hard.

With a back constantly aching
With distressing urinary disorder
Daily existence is but a struggle.
No need to keep it up
Doan's Kidney Pills will cure you.
Marion people endorse this claim.
Mr Joseph Gardner of [illegible] Penn street, says: "When I procured Doan's Kidney Pills I was suffering from a very lame back, and had been troubled in this way for a long time at intervals. There was a dull aching over my loins and a difficulty with the kidney secretions, causing me much inconvenience. I could get nothing to do me any good until I went to W. Foye's drug store and procured Doan's Kidney Pills. My health has been better in every way since taking the treatment. I can highly recommend them to others."

Sold for 50 cents per box. For sale by all dealers. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

BOYS OF HONOLULU.

Their Immorality Due to Climate and Other Causes.

Boys are exposed to temptations in Honolulu which they escape in many mainland places of greater size. In the east for a part of the year, there is an incentive among them to spend much time within doors. The storms of winter, the long rains of summer, the mud of spring and autumn, help teachers and parents to keep growing boys under their eye. But here it is a physical hardship for restless urchins to stay within doors at any time. The streets allure, winter and summer, and boys and girls naturally get an amount of freedom to run at last which is by no means the best for them and which is responsible for laxity in their conduct and oftentimes in their morals.

Running in the street in a staid New England town is thought to be bad for the young, and it is. But what a lad sees here is ten times worse than anything he sees there. The vices of Asia, Africa, Oceanica, Europe and America and the vices of a seaport which is in close touch with its water front are all concentrated here. Perfidy is taught in five languages and in multifarious forms. The human flotsam and jetsam of the world are cast up on this beach, and the youngsters come into contact with them, and as in the tropics youth develops fast it is astonishing how early boys and girls acquire bad habits. One passing transport left a knowledge of the gambling game of craps in town, and now boys gather under electric lights after midnight to play the fascinating game, and so prevalent is craps that we already have in sight a native and a Portuguese population of gamblers.

In what may be called the tonic latitudes there is a constant incentive to work which is lacking here. Boys begin labor without much goading and, where the need exists, begin at an early age. They feel like doing something. Here the climate promotes sloth, and sloth invites the devil. It was easier for Adam and Eve to fall in the banana patch of an equatorial Eden than it would have been on a piny upland in the north. Give a boy his way in a New England town, and he is ten times more likely to look for a job than is a boy of equally good stuff in Honolulu. Unless taken firmly in hand the native boy does nothing but loaf and play craps; the Portuguese boy is no credit to his parent stock; there is an offensive percentage of lazy white boys. The question is, What can be done to improve them? What can be done to bring them out of idleness and mischief and make them worth raising?

The promoters of the Boys' brigade answer the question in a practical way. They say: We will, if supported in the undertaking, get these stray lads out of the streets, interest them in games and amusements of a wholesome kind and then give them a groundwork in some of the trades. So far as our means will allow we will do the work of a Cooper Union. In fact, we are doing it now and can point to actual results to support our theories. If given money enough to establish a few more centers of effort about town, we will undertake to make useful citizens out of hundreds of boys who otherwise may be a burden on society or a menace to its peace. We do not ask money as a mere gift, although such money would be put to the best of uses; but we propose to earn funds by means of entertainments. Will you help?

This question is up to the business men and citizens generally. Will they help? If not, why not? No cause can be worthier than that of making good citizens for future use, diminishing crime, encouraging good morals and thrift among the youth of Honolulu and saving them from themselves. We go to great trouble over heathen abroad. Here are heathen at home. We try to rescue hardened sailors, but here is a scheme to keep boys from hardening into men that need to be rescued. We perspire over schemes to lead men away from saloons; here is a plan to keep boys from going to them. What do our well to do and moral people propose?—Honolulu Pacific Commercial Advertiser.

SPINAL weakness easily cured by Dr. Miles' Nerve Plasters.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Capitol Guides Protest Against Reroofing of Statuary Hall.

LOSS OF THE ECHOES ARE FEARED.

Famed For Acoustic Features—Whispers Can Be Heard From Certain Points Not Audible to Those Between—Government Expedition to Study Hawaiian Fisheries.

The capitol guides have filed a protest with the architect of the capitol against reroofing Statuary hall on the ground that such action will destroy the echoes which are such an important part of their stock in trade, writes the Washington correspondent of the New York World. Every one who has been through the capitol is familiar with the "echo stones" in Statuary hall. The hall is probably the most famous as well as the most perfect whispering gallery in existence. To a person standing on a certain stone in the floor the voice of another person standing on another certain stone will seem to come from in front when it comes from the rear, to come from behind when it comes from the side and, in fact, to come from almost anywhere except from the place where the speaker is standing.

The arch, the wall and the columns make a sort of groove which acts as a perfect speaking tube, and persons can talk to each other across the hall without any one in between overhearing them. Of course the stones themselves have nothing to do with the echoes which are caused by the curvature of the roof.

The last session of congress made an appropriation for a new roof for the supreme court chamber and for Statuary hall, and the old wooden roofs are to be replaced with fireproof coverings of steel. In order that the acoustic properties of the hall may be maintained as nearly as possible the most careful measurements have been taken, and an effort will be made to put on the new roof as nearly like the present one as possible. But the alteration of a fraction of an inch will change the echoes, if it does not destroy them altogether. In spite of the care of the architect and the workmen it is probable the famous echoes will disappear.

In compliance with a resolution of congress the Hon. George M. Bowers, United States commissioner of fish and fisheries, is arranging to send an expedition to the Hawaiian islands to make a comprehensive study of the fishes and other aquatic resources of these islands, says the New York Sun's Washington representative. The investigation will be under the immediate direction of Dr. David Starr Jordan, president of Stanford university, and Dr. Barton W. Evermann, the ichthyologist of the commission, who will have the assistance of Dr. O. P. Jenkins of Stanford university, Messrs. E. L. Goldsborough and John N. Cobb of the United States fish commission. With these men will be Mr. A. H. Baldwin and Mr. C. B. Hudson, who will paint in life colors the more important food fishes of the islands.

The work of the party for the present summer as mapped out will be a thorough study of the quantity and quality of the commercial and shore fishes, mollusks, crustaceans and other aquatic animals and plants. Attention will be given to the actual and relative food values and commercial importance of the different species, their migrations, spawning time and place, food, feeding habits, enemies, maximum and average size and other facts regarding the fisheries.

Drs. Jordan and Evermann will sail for Honolulu on May 29 and remain until September, when they will return to America and submit a preliminary report to Commissioner Bowers. Subsequently they will return to Honolulu with the Albatross, which will have completed its trip to Alaska, and will then make a study of the deep water fauna of the islands.

Washington's "smart set" is developing a lively interest this season in coaching, and a number of parties are making up there for trips through England, France, Norway and Sweden, says the New York Post. Miss M. Josephine Eastwick, a young southern woman who has lived much abroad and is regarded as one of the best amateur whips in the world, is arranging to take a party from Washington through Normandy and Brittany. Miss Eastwick took lessons in driving from Ernest Fowns, the noted English whip, who has been engaged for the trips which she and her friends are planning.

Improved X Ray Tubes.

An electrician named Smith has invented, according to a special cable from Cardiff, Wales, to the New York Sun, two X ray tubes for which he claims several advantages over the ordinary tubes, especially that they are noninjurious, one of them actually tending to heal burns and wounds. One makes bones and not flesh visible on a photograph plate, while the other makes neither visible, the plate only showing foreign substances.

England's Waning Prestige.

Between the Boer sharpshooter and the American mechanic British prestige has sadly declined.—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

New Goldfield In South Africa.

Discoveries of rich gold reefs in the Murchison range, northern Transvaal, have been made by a prospector during the war.

LIBEL IN ENGLAND.

Not Hard There to Give Cause For Actions at Law.

England's libel law is a terror to the defendants. A short time ago a young playwright sold a piece to a London manager and drew a small royalty on it weekly which was paid by check. One week when the playwright presented the check to be cashed it was returned to him marked "No funds." The playwright had the check framed and hung conspicuously in his study. He took pleasure in pointing it out to visitors and making biting comments until the day the manager's lawyer called and told the young man that he was committing a serious libel on the manager when upon the check was taken down at once.

Over in England the railway companies, or at least one of them, put up in the station placards bearing the names of passengers who had violated rules of the road with addresses, the nature of the offense and fines imposed. The offenders took the matter into court and now the placards show only the words opposite the offense, "A passenger."

It frequently happens that names given to villains and ridiculous characters in fiction will hold fire in real life. A certain English novel had its scene laid on the west coast of Africa and the villain of the book was a major in the army supposed to be stationed there. To the novelist's dismay there appeared one day out of the unknown a real major, bearing the name of the villain of the novel who also had been stationed on the west coast of Africa. In vain the unhappy author protested in the consequent action that he had never seen or heard of the plaintiff. A verdict for the latter was given with substantial damages.

A Birmingham lawyer held that one could libel a man effectually enough by leaving out his name. He brought an action against a local paper for persistently omitting his name from its reports of cases in which he professionally was engaged. Presumably he intended that the loss of the advertisement he would have obtained by his name repeatedly appearing was damage enough. He was nonsuited, however.

THE INDIANS PAID

What the White Men Charged Them For Killing One Donkey.

In "Reminiscences of Old Times In Tennessee" a story is told of the good faith and honor of a party of Chickasaw Indians. While hunting one fall they shot a donkey, mistaking the creature for a wild animal. They sold the hide, and it finally came to the hands of John Barnes in Lipton.

When the Chickasaws returned to the region of Lipton for their annual hunt the next fall Barnes invited them to a shooting match, the prize to be the skin of a very rare animal.

Thirty braves appeared at the contest, and one of them won the prize. When he saw the skin he turned it over and said: "Ugh, me kill him. Me shoot him! See?" And he pointed to the fatal bullet hole.

Then Barnes told them that they had killed a donkey, a very useful animal, but he was sure that they had done it by mistake, believing it to be a wild animal.

The Indians listened attentively to the white man's words and then consulted together a few minutes. Finally they separated, each brave going to his pony, unhitching him and leading him to the spot where a gang of white men stood. Barnes in the midst of them. Then one of the Indians spoke.

"We sorry we kill donkey. We think he belong to the woods. We find him in cane. We think him wild. We sorry, now we pay. We take no white man's hoss, pony, nothing of white man. We honest. We have ponies, that's all. Take pay." And he motioned to the long line of ponies, held by their owners.

"How many?" asked Barnes.

"White man say," returned the Indian, "take plenty."

The honor of the red men was not equaled by the white men, for, be it recorded to their shame, they took from the Chickasaws 45 ponies to pay for the accidental killing of one donkey.

Your Canary.

Don't forget to give your canary the best of water and seed every day. See that he has a good fish bone. Clean his cage every day. Keep him out of the hot sun and the glare of night lights and yet let him have sunshine. Talk to him, talk to him with a kind voice. Let him out of the cage occasionally. We give crumbs of bread soaked in milk, lettuce, chickweed, a little piece of egg, sometimes a little fruit, a nut and lots of good things and let him eat or reject as he pleases.

Remember he is a prisoner in confinement, dependent on you every day for health and life, and constantly strive to make him happy. A little 10 cent looking glass will add greatly to his happiness. Take care that neither sun nor other light reflected shall dazzle him.

The Height of Clouds.

To determine the height of clouds an observer at each of two stations a mile or more apart measures the angle and altitude of some point of a cloud, the identity of which is ascertained from conversation by telephone, while synchronism in the observation is secured by the beating of electric pendulums. This is the method used at the celebrated observatories at Upsala, in Sweden.

Why He Growled.

Hoax—I saw you at the theater last night. You were in the dog seat.

Joax—Sir, what do you mean?

Hoax—Weren't you sitting in K—9?—Philadelphia Record.

FUTURE OF VENEZUELA.

Resources and Possibilities as Seen by Minister Loomis.

WILL BE ANOTHER KLONDIKE

Country South of the Orinoco River Rich In Gold, Copper and Iron. Plenty of Water to Be Utilized For Producing Power—Pearl Fisheries Pay Well.

That Venezuela is a new Klondike and without frost is the declaration of Francis B. Loomis, the United States minister to that country, who has recently returned for a vacation. In an article in Collier's Weekly Mr. Loomis tells of the great natural wealth of the country, whose asphalt lakes recently promised to stir up international troubles. He also gives some good advice to would be investors.

Gold and pearls, asphalt and sulphur, copper and iron, asbestus and petroleum, are some of the things which Mr. Loomis says Venezuela abounds in. Nearly all are worked either by the crudest processes or under conditions of great disadvantage. Each offers a profitable field for the well informed investor. Upon the matter of being well informed Mr. Loomis lays stress.

"No American should invest in a foreign country," Mr. Loomis says, "without a thorough, accurate, trustworthy knowledge of the property or business into which he proposes to put his money. In considering what may be said here or elsewhere about the resources of foreign countries I trust that this piece of advice may be heeded by my countrymen who are seeking investments abroad."

The richness of the goldfields of Venezuela is indicated by the discovery of the El Callao mine 20 years ago, from which more than $40,000,000 worth of gold has been taken. Mr. Loomis declares that it is the firm conviction of competent engineers and other investigators that as soon as the world realizes the extent of the resources of the mineral fields south of the Orinoco river where gold, copper, iron and other minerals abound there will be another rush of immigration there such as marked the development of the Klondike and South Africa.

"This gold region," he says, "does not attract the placer miner for the reason that the best deposits are quartz and for their reduction an expensive plant is required. The region suffers for lack of transportation facilities, for although the goldfields lie not more than 100 miles from the great Orinoco river, yet everything going to or from the mines must be packed on the backs of donkeys. On the other hand there is plenty of water there and waterfalls are capable of being utilized for the production of power.

"The vital need of the region is a railroad connecting it with some point on the Orinoco river," Mr. Loomis says, "and when this is built probably the long expected awakening will take place."

Pearl fisheries carried on in an old fashioned manner about the island of Marguerita yield to the fishermen about $100,000 a year and much more to the dealers who go from Europe to buy the pearls. There is a remarkably rich deposit of bessemer steel ore on the Orinoco about 75 miles from its mouth. European capitalists are studying the possibilities of Venezuela for cattle raising and others are seeking to acquire large tracts of land for the purpose of exploiting the rubber and other growths which they contain.

Mr. Loomis says that the general belief that the climate of this part of South America is deadly is not well founded. By taking proper precautions he says it is possible to escape the malarial fevers of the Orinoco country, and much of the gold region of Venezuela is no more insalubrious than were large portions of the west when settlers first broke its soil.

As to the natives Mr. Loomis says they have many noteworthy qualities. The peons are famed for their honesty and robbery and burglary are rarely committed.

CROOK'S RECORD BROKEN

An Ohio Man Never Kissed a Woman Nor Shaved His Face.

Professor Crook's record of abstinence is nothing to that made by Newton Stanley, a wealthy farmer of Wayne county, says a Wooster (O.) dispatch to the Philadelphia Press.

Mr. Stanley, who comes of Revolutionary stock, declares that he never kissed a woman, never used liquor or tobacco in any form and, although he is 68 years of age, never had a razor on his face nor his photograph taken.

Stephen Crane's Widow Is Compiling a Book.

Mrs. Stephen Crane is said to be compiling a volume of her late husband's stories and sketches, according to Current Literature. When finished, it will represent his literary growth from the time of his first writing to his death. Mrs. Crane has also undertaken to complete seven or eight stories left unfinished by her husband. In addition to this work, Mrs. Crane has a novel of her own well in hand. She also has an idea of writing the biography of her husband. Mrs. Crane has removed from the house occupied by the family in Sussex and has gone to Melbourne Grove, South Kensington.

Popular Society Game.

Ping pong, a society amusement started in England, has found its way to this side and is increasingly popular. It is a table version of lawn tennis, with celluloid balls, parchment rackets and a six inch net.

THE BLACK VENUS.

An Ugly Stone Figure Worshiped by Peasants of Brittany.

Even false religion die hard, and there are residuums of all extinct faiths still existing. The most curious of all that still exist is found in Brittany, where are still worshiped, and with a fervor than anywhere in the world, stone figures of a Black Venus, which is found in a forest of the district of Morbihan, in Brittany.

It is known as the Black Venus, but probably dates far back of the age when the Greeks and Romans worshiped that goddess. Antiquaries assert that this age belongs to the age of the serpent worshipers, of whose sacrifices traces are to be found in the neighborhood. It is said to be far older than the Christian era.

The statue is that of a huge, uncouth woman, with a sullen, ugly countenance, her form enveloped in a loose mantle.

The superstitious Bretons have always worshiped the figure, asserting that it has power over the weather and the crops. If the idol be neglected they declare that the grain dies in the ear, and if the anger of the black woman is further roused a tidal wave sweeps over Morbihan.

Twice the stone was cast into the sea by pious folk who hoped thereby to put an end to this idolatry, and twice the peasants dragged it back and set it up an altar before it.

About two centuries ago Count Pierre de Lannion, on whose estate the figure stood, in order to save the statue from both friends and enemies, dragged it by 40 yoke of oxen to his own chateau and set it up in the courtyard. He cut an inscription on the base of the pedestal, declaring the figure to be a Venus carved by Caesar's soldiers.

The count and his chateau are both gone, but the huge black woman, overgrown with moss, still stands in the forest, and the peasants still beseech her to bless their crops.

TEACHING A YOUNG LARK

How Its Mother Coaches It to Hop About and Fly.

J. M. Barrie, the noted Scottish story writer, in Scribner's Magazine, told how a young lark got its first lesson.

A baby lark had got out of its nest sideways, a fall of a foot only, but a dreadful drop for a baby.

"You can get back this way," its mother said, and showed it the way. But when the baby tried to keep it fell on its back. Then the mother marked out lines on the ground on which it was to practice hopping, and it got along beautifully so long as the mother was there every moment to say, "How wonderfully you hop!"

"Now teach me to hop up," said the little bird, meaning that it wanted to fly, and the mother tried to do it in vain. She could soar up very bravely, but she could not explain how she did it.

"Wait till the sun comes out after the rain," she said, half remembering.

"What is sun? What is rain?" the little bird asked. "If you cannot teach me to fly, teach me to sing."

"When the sun comes out after rain," the mother replied, "then you will know how to sing."

The rain came and glued the little bird's wings together.

"I shall never be able to fly or sing," it wailed.

Then of a sudden it began to blink its eyes, for a glorious light had spread over the world, catching every leaf and twig and blade of grass in tears and putting a smile in every tear. The baby bird's breast swelled; it did not know why. It fluttered from the ground, it did not know why.

"The sun has come out after the rain!" it trilled. "Thank you, soul! Thank you! Thank you! Oh, mother, did you hear me? I can sing!"

Then it floated up, up, calling, "Thank you, thank you, thank you," to the sun. "Oh, mother, do you see me? I am flying!"

A Good Memory.

A bad memory in most cases might be more properly described as one rusting from sheer want of use. The fact is our brain cells are always "ready to oblige," but we do not give them sufficient encouragement in their well meant efforts. Naturally the individual may cultivate a memory for certain details more readily than for others, but the general basis of all recollective acts is the same, and there is no department of human mental activity in which the motto that "practice makes perfect" holds more truly than in the science of mnemonics. The view may be expressed, indeed, that we never forget anything presented to our brain cells. When we say we have forgotten, we really mean that we cannot find the mental photographic negative whence we can print off a positive reproduction.—London Chronicle.

From an Author's Notebook.

The following is an extract from the diary of an impecunious author: Rose at 5 and had a sonnet and a glass of cold water for breakfast. I retired early in the evening without supper as I feared the neighbors would be annoyed by the rattling of the knives and forks.—Atlanta Constitution.

Trimming Her Sails a Bit.

Nannie—Oh dear, my face is so freckled! It's just awful!

Aunt Hannah—I wouldn't fret, Nannie. Of course the freckles are not very becoming, but, then, you know, they serve to cover up your features.—Boston Transcript.

Silkworms and their eggs were first brought to Europe in the sixth century of our era. A couple of monks who had traveled in China as missionaries brought away a quantity of the cocoons concealed in their walking sticks.

A NEW GRETNA GREEN.

Steamers For Elopers to Run From Chicago to South Haven.

SPECIAL FOOD FOR THE BRIDES.

Chef Will Prepare Angel Food and Sweet Wine For Corresponding Ministers and Justices of the Peace Will Be Prepared to Tie the Knots. Scheme of a P. Corey.

Next June will bring a boom to the matrimonial market if E. P. Cory has anything to say, and in things he has Cory is the man who originated most Joseph and Benton Harbor marriage excursions. He made a very tidy profit in a steamer of the Michigan resorts and offered special rates to eloping couples or to any prospective bride and bridegroom.

Now he is managing a steamship line of his own from Chicago to South Haven, and it is his purpose to make the latter resort the most popular place for the marriage ceremony that lovelorn damsels or impressionable swains can possibly find, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. He will have two steamers, both fitted up with special reference to the matrimonial trade. Drawing rooms and boudoirs will be found snugly furnished for a stolen wedding any young person thick of acts. After an hour or two spent in these fine tons cabins no young man can resist the darts of Cupid, and Mr. Cory expects to turn the tide of matrimony from St. Joe to the boats to Detroit, with the amount in such even in that he will be able to live or build more cities for the future traffic.

Moreover South Haven itself is alive to the opportunities. A minister duly qualified to tie the knot that binds has been selected to devote his time to the emergencies of the lake trippers and for a moderate fee will marry couples in five minutes by the clock or at the rate of 12 marriages an hour. The Rev. M. I. Lux of the Methodist church is said to be prepared to speak the words that unite loving hearts and willing hands, and should his duties become too arduous, as it is fully expected they will be as soon as the City Matrimonial Pie is known, there is a reserve force of justices of the peace and several other ministers ready to step in and help smooth the way at the hymeneal altar.

Then the beauties of South Haven are to be exploited by and in the printed matter that will be distributed. Its lovely walks and drives among the peach and apple orchards will be described, and a special offer of wreaths of white and pink blossoms for the brides is to take the place of the old and familiar orange blossoms.

Mosquitoes and sand flies are to be exterminated, and the festive ant will have his habitation ruthlessly destroyed. At least Mr. Cory says so and he is running the show. Nor is this all. The food is to be carefully looked after. Brides are notoriously delicate of appetite. They cannot eat porterhouse steaks and lobster salads on a honeymoon trip. They crave for angel food and stuffed olives. Even the pickle is believed to be more satisfying than the most tender of chicken when the little god with the silver tipped arrows is doing business, so Mr. Cory has engaged a special chef to look after the wants of his hurry up wedding trippers. The most refined taste can be catered to as well as the most robust. Charlotte russe and angelica wine will be found alongside pork chops and beer.

"I have fitted up the steamer Petoskey for my South Haven line," said Mr. Cory the other day, "and will have another one in commission in time for the June brides. I expect to beat St. Joseph on the marriage game, but I am not going to cater to a cheap trade. My prices will be in accordance with the comforts I furnish. Once South Haven becomes known as the Mecca or Gretna Green of the lakes I believe I will have to build a new boat. Anyway, I will offer the best of everything at rates to suit the most exclusive bride that ever came on board a ship. I shall expect to see a rush to the new haven for lovers."

PROVIDED WITH EARS

Boy Born Without Aural Appendages Aided by Surgery.

Three year old Paul Rehm of Chicago was born without ears. This deformity has been overcome through an operation performed by Dr. Nicholas Senn, says the Philadelphia Times. By lifting the skin from the base of the head back of the point where the normal site of the ear would be, carrying the flap forward, doubling it and placing the folded skin in such a position as would quite simulate a normal aural appendage, the surgeon provided the boy with two ears.

Gold wires of various lengths will be inserted into different parts of the new skin formations. These wires will serve the same purpose as ordinary cartilage in the lobes, preserving the shape and curves of the ear.

Galveston's Good Record.

Notwithstanding the interruption to the shipping caused by the storm of Sept. 8, Galveston has exported 1,221,191 bushels more wheat this season than during the season ending July 1, 1900, says the St. Louis Republic. The total exported thus far this season has been 9,710,610, and the total exported last season was 8,489,419.

No Second Mortgage.

One loan—the China seals—is not likely to be placed in the United States, says the Buffalo Courier. Our capitalists are good business men and do not regard a second mortgage on the Chinese revenues as an attractive security.

JACKSONVILLE FIRE SCENES

Survivor's Story of the Horrors of the Night.

Charles Emory, who arrived in New York from Jacksonville, Fla., the other afternoon and who stopped with friends overnight before returning to his former home in Elmira, N. Y., had the following story to tell of the fire, says the New York Commercial Advertiser:

Words cannot describe the terrible scenes that were witnessed along the night, nor will they ever be adequately depicted. The awful roar of the flames, the millions of flying sparks and burning embers and the thunder of falling structures drove thousands of men, women and children frantic with terror and made many of them permanently insane.

I have lost my house, which I had only recently purchased, and everything it contained, including about $800 which I had deposited in one of the banks. The clothes I have on my back and a check for $31 are all that remain of my worldly possessions. But of course I am not the only one who has been ruined and I will have to start life anew. Many of my friends who owned considerable property in the city fared worse than I did, for they lost everything and have not now a cent to their names. Most of them are married men, too, with large families. The money that was lost by depositors in the various banks will, I presume, be refunded to them, but that of course will take time.

To add to the horrors of the burning city a large number of wild beasts escaped from a traveling circus which was in the city at the time. The news spread rapidly that the brutes were roaming at large, and all those who could armed themselves with sticks or other weapons. The colored population was very excited. George Jackson, a negro, became crazy and killed his family of three children and threw himself into the St. Johns river.

"I have no doubt there will be many dead bodies found among the ruins when building operations begin. It was hardly possible that every one could escape with their lives from such a fire."

Mr. Emory has been a resident of Jacksonville for the past eight years.

TONGUELESS, YET CAN TALK.

Crampton to Show Surgeons How Operation Affected His Speech.

William H. Crampton of Brooklyn, now spoken of as the "tongueless lecturer," has been invited to appear before the Brooklyn Surgical society by Dr. L. S. Pilcher, who removed his tongue in the Seney hospital a month ago.

Mr. Crampton has left the hospital and is now at his home. He still has the power of speech, although his articulation is not perfect, says the New York Herald. The physicians believe, however, that as the nerves distribute themselves over the end of the stump in his mouth and regain control of the muscles the articulation will improve and the power of speech will be almost as good as it was before the operation.

When he goes before the surgeons Mr. Crampton will have his phonograph and several records of his own lectures which he talked into the machine for a whole day because he apprehended the complete loss of his speech. He has supported himself and his son by his discourses from the platform. The reproduction of his voice as it was will be contrasted by the doctors with his present speech, and they will thus be able to form an excellent idea of the effect of the operation.

Mr. Crampton was known as the "preaching policeman." He has been all over the world and has had many exciting adventures, and his lectures have been tales of his own personal experience. His talks are strongly religious and have been delivered before Sunday schools and church societies.

He was horrified to find his living as well as his life threatened last fall by a cancerous growth on his tongue. As a last resort he consented to the operation which left only a small triangular piece of the tongue. It was on the day before the operation that he lectured all day before a phonograph. He wanted the records of his voice to earn a living for him. He described the operation upon him the other day and said he was delighted to be able to speak at all.

WANTS TALLEST TO WED.

French Count Leaves Fortune For Gifts "to Regenerate the Species."

Count St. Ouen de Pierrecourt, whose family dates back to William the Conqueror (nearly 900 years) and who died recently, has bequeathed to the city of Rouen, according to a Paris dispatch to the New York World, his fortune of $2,000,000 on the novel condition that the city shall annually give a marriage gift of $20,000 to a couple of giants in order to regenerate the human species.

The candidates are to be medically examined, and the healthiest couple will be chosen.

Trolley Automobiles In Germany.

Consul General Guenther of Frankfort in a report to the state department at Washington, dated March 22, 1901, says that a Berlin engineer has constructed a trolley automobile line similar to that exhibited at the Paris exposition at Eberswalde, a small city near the German capital. In this system, continues the consul general, the automobile by a movable cable. This from an overhead wire by means of a trolley, which is connected with the automobile by a movable cable. This allows the vehicle to turn out at any place on the road. The consul general adds that the line has been favorably inspected by experts and that the system is expected to meet with general favor in Germany.

AMONG THE RAILWAYS.

American Locomotive Company Outbids the British.

PITTSBURG FIRM WINS CONTRACT.

Offers to Build Nine Engines For Calcutta Port Commissioners For About $1,800 Less Than English Competitors — Northern Pacific's Outlay.

An American concern has secured the contract for locomotives recently ordered by the Calcutta port commissioners, despite active European competition, says the New York World.

The Indian authorities invited bids in the open market for nine locomotives. The lowest British bid was that of Nelson, Reid & Co. of Glasgow. Their price was $7,745 against the Pittsburg Locomotive company's bid of $5,960 for each engine. The Pittsburg company also offered quicker delivery, undertaking to fulfill its contract inside of six months, while the shortest time given by British builders was nine months.

The Calcutta officials accepted the tender of the American company. This is the first contract for locomotives Americans have secured abroad through lower prices. Previous contracts have come to the United States because of prompt delivery. The locomotives ordered are of the eight wheel, tank type, weighing about 37 tons each. They will be used for hauling heavy freight from the Calcutta docks.

President C. S. Mellen recently authorized the first announcement as to the enormous expenditures which the Northern Pacific will make the coming season, says a Minneapolis dispatch in the New York Sun. The expenditures will aggregate $10,250,000. The sum of $5,250,000 will be spent for rolling stock and similar equipment, the largest equipment order placed by a railroad company west of the Mississippi, and few eastern roads can duplicate it. The other $5,000,000 will be spent in permanently improving the roadbed from St. Paul to Portland.

The first item in the new equipment budget is 60 new cars, to be built by the Pullman company. The additional freight equipment will consist of 5,000 cars. Seventy five locomotives will be built, a contract having just been closed with the Schenectady Locomotive works. It is the largest single locomotive order ever placed by a western road.

The item of 450 coal cars will arouse especial interest, as it denotes that the Northern Pacific has determined to develop its coalfields in Montana and Washington. The magnitude of the above order, covering $1,200,000, can be realized when it is said that it will furnish employment for over 5,000 men in various parts of the country for a period of six months.

That pressed steel cars have been eminently successful is conclusively shown by some tests recently made by one of the large eastern lines, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Six trains were sent out over the line. One was a combination train made up of all kinds of freight cars, another was made up of 80,000 pound capacity cars, another of 60,000 pound capacity cars, another of 50,000 pound capacity cars, and finally one of pressed steel cars of 100,000 pounds capacity. The tests showed that the train of steel cars carried from 12 to 20 per cent larger paying tonnage, used less water, from 14 to 30 per cent less coal and made the trip in better time by 20 minutes than its closest competitor. So far as the cost of repairs is concerned, that pressed steel cars are less expensive than wooden ones is conclusively shown by the actual experience of railroads using steel cars. One railroad reports that the total cost of repairs on 1,000 steel hopper cars during ten months' service amounted to $1,179.09. Of this amount $1,019.39 was spent for repairs from accidents and on expenditure of only $157.00 was due to ordinary repairs. In the cases where cars were damaged by accident wooden cars would have been entirely destroyed.

Man hunting bloodhounds are to be used by the Erie railroad in tracking tramps and railroad thieves who have been committing crimes along the line, says a Binghamton dispatch. Two bloodhounds have been purchased by Erie Detective Charles H. Perry for this purpose. They come from Roanoke, Va., and are sired by Old Baldwin, a noted thief catcher named after the president of the Baldwin railroad detective agency, and dammed by Rose, another noted animal. The dogs are well broken and have already made several captures. It is proposed to use them in tracking gangs of thieves who have been looting freight trains to their hiding places, and it is thought that the knowledge that the animals are used for this purpose will have a moral effect in clearing out the robbers.

Great Boom In Anon's Works.

The success of the so far anonymous "Love Letters" is rapidly bearing fruit, says Literature. Mr. Lane announces a novel, "The Aristocrats," by "the most beautiful woman in London." This is a mystery it would be rash to try to solve. Another secret is guarded in the case of "Colloquies of Criticism," as to which Mr. Fisher Unwin announces that he is not allowed to know anything of his author "save that he is a famous man of letters!" Where is this new method of stimulating the sales of anonymous books likely to end?

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THE FIGHT ON NASH

Which Is Being Made by the Democratic Press of the State at the Present Time

IS ALL A BIG CASE OF BLUFF

In Reality It Is To Cover Up and Divert Attention from the Plans of McLean, Johnson, Lentz and Others To Destroy Kilbourne and Get Him Out of the Way.

Columbus O., May 11.—The Democratic press of Ohio is trying to make it appear that there are serious divisions in the Republican party, and well laid plans among the party leaders to retire Governor Nash and nominate someone else for governor. Some of these Democratic party papers go to the extent of saying that an entire new deal is to be made, and that Senator Foraker is to be denied the courtesy of a second term.

In the face of all these wild stories, the purpose of which is to rally the Democratic forces and demoralize the Republicans, the Republican county conventions go right along indorsing the state administration of Governor Nash, and heartily commending the couse of Foraker in the senate, instructing their delegates to the state convention to vote for the renomination of Governor Nash and the indorsement of Senator Foraker for re-election to the senate, in which position he has so distinguished himself and reflected such great credit upon the party.

The Democratic papers have been very industrious in their efforts to find a gubernatorial candidate whom the Republicans could elect. They first suggested Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland, the personal and political friend of President McKinley. Herrick not only refused to stand pitched, but declared that the administration which Governor Nash had given the people of Ohio entitled him to a re-nomination and predicted that he would be enthusiastically re-elected.

The Cincinnati Enquirer, John R. McLean's paper, which is very anxious to stir up trouble among Republicans, went to the Philippines and there located Judge William H. Taft. His name was sprung as a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor, and it was made to appear that General Dick was a party to the plan to retire Nash and nominate Taft. Judge Taft has not heard of the mention of his name in this connection, but as soon as he does he will take himself out of the race, and declare for Nash's renomination as Herrick has done.

This opposition to the governor did not develop until after he had started on the Pacific coast trip. General Dick is with the congressional party, and there was no one left in Ohio to enter prompt and emphatic denial to these stories. In the absence of any denial there were some people who believed that General Dick had taken John R. McLean into his confidence and laid the Republican campaign plans bare to the eyes of the man who will in all probability be a candidate for the senate in opposition to Foraker, and who in the campaign this fall, as in all previous years, will have to pay the freight.

Senator Foraker, Hon. Charles L. Kurtz, Hon. D. J. Ryan, Harry M. Daugherty, Howard M. Mannington and the Republican state officials pronounce the Taft story as absurd, and all say that Governor Nash will be renominated and re-elected. Judge Taft is president of the Philippine commission and receives a salary much greater than the governor of Ohio. The position he occupies is one of international importance, and he has reflected much credit upon the national administration in the performance of the duties devolving upon him, that there is now every probability that he will be made civil governor of the Philippines. The Ohio governorship has been a sort of a stepping stone to the presidency, but the stone has been badly worn by Ohioans in the last quarter of a century, this state having had three presidents in that time—Hayes, Garfield and McKinley—with Harrison living just beyond the border line in the state of Indiana, and a native of Ohio at that. So that even the possibility of a presidential nomination can not be held out to Judge Taft by the Democratic press of Ohio to induce him to stand as a candidate for governor. There is always something standing in the way of the accomplishment of Democratic plans.

* * *

There has never been a time in Ohio's political history when a Republican governor was denied the courtesy of a second term. There have been exceptions to the rule and some defeated for re-election, one most notable of these being the defeat of Edward F. Noyes in 1873 by Land Bill Allen by less than 1,000 votes. Hayes, Foster, Foraker, McKinley and Bushnell each served two terms, a total of twenty years, while during this same period Allen, Bishop, Hoadley and Campbell served one term of two years each. The Democrats have never been able to re-elect a candidate for governor. Two years of Democratic rule in Ohio has always satisfied the people of the state. Only on two different occasions have the Democrats been able to carry the state twice in succession. In 1873 they elected Allen governor, and in 1874 they carried the state with William Bell, Jr., as their candidate for secretary of state. In 1882 James L. Newman was elected secretary of state and in 1883 Hoadley defeated Foraker for the governorship.

* * *

James G. Blaine, as the candidate of the party for president, swept the state the following year. Foraker was elected governor in 1885. The Republicans held the state until 1899, when Campbell was elected governor. Since then the Republicans have gone right along electing their state and legislative tickets, the nearest approach to a Democratic interruption being in 1892, when Grover Cleveland came within 1,000 votes of carrying the state against Benjamin Harrison. Twenty-five years ago the normal Republican majority in the state was only about 12,000, while today it is nearer 40,000. The Republican majority has kept pace with the increasing faith of the people in the party, its doctrines and policies. This improved condition in Republican party affairs has been brought about under the leadership of such men as Foraker, Hanna, McKinley, Dick, Bushnell and Nash, and such perfect harmony as now exists among the party leaders never before prevailed.

* * *

The politicians are not seeking to destroy Nash, as reported in the Democratic papers, and it is only to divert attention from the plans of the Democratic politicians to destroy Kilbourne that these absurd stories are being printed. McLean, Johnson, Lentz and others are in a conspiracy to defeat Kilbourne's nomination, and there is every indication that their efforts will be successful. The Democrats of Ohio always carry the elections in the summer, but when the votes are counted at the ensuing November election, it is the old story of a sweeping Republican victory. Governor Nash will be renominated and re-elected, and Foraker will be returned to the senate. The Republicans of Ohio delight in honoring the senator because in all public positions in which they have placed him he has honored them.

SQUIBBS.

Eczema for Forty Years.

The Unqualified Statement of a Well Known Attorney, St. Ignace, Mich.

Some of the cures made by Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment, of stubborn and long continued eczema and skin diseases are causing much comment. People are beginning to realize that this Ointment is a wonder worker with all kinds of skin trouble. Attorney James J. Brown, St. Ignace, Michigan, writes as follows: Dr. A. W. Chase Med. Co., Buffalo, N. Y.—Gents:—I cannot refrain from expressing my acknowledgement for the relief I have felt from Dr. Chase's Ointment. For 40 years I was afflicted with a skin disease which was located in one spot—on my leg. I have spent at a rough estimate five hundred dollars trying to effect a cure, and not until I applied this ointment did I get relief. You are strangers to me and this letter is prompted directly because I want to say and I feel as though I ought to say it. That Chase's ointment has effected a complete cure of my affliction. Three boxes did the work on my leg. I was also suffering from itching piles and applied the ointment which gave the best of satisfaction by affording me rest at night and rapidly causing the disease to disappear. I have received such relief and comfort from the ointment that I cannot withhold expressing my gratitude. I was so long afflicted with the tortures of eczema. I feel now that I am cured, a word of recommendation is due from me. Yours truly, JAMES J. BROWN.

Dr. Chase's Ointment is sold at 50 cents a box at all dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase's Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

For sale at Flocken's Drug Store.

ON THE PICKET LINE.

Amusing Story Told of an Officer in the Philippines.

A Louisville boy, an officer in the Philippines, tells a story on one of his brother officers which will bear repeating, says the Louisville Courier-Journal. The officer in question, a captain, stutters badly. He had been on recruiting duty in the United States and while at his work had enlisted for his regiment a man who stuttered as badly as, if not worse than, the captain himself.

Some time later he was ordered back to his company, and a few days afterward was on duty as officer of the day. As it happened, the stutterer that he had enlisted was without his knowledge put on guard duty that night. When the captain went around to inspect the guard, he came to the new sentry and was challenged "Huh-huh-h-halt, who-who-who c-comes there?"

The captain answered, "O-o o-of-of-of-of-ficer of the did-dad day."

Then the sentry said, "A-a-a-advance, of-f-of-of-ficer of the d-d day, to b-bb-bab-be recognized."

By this time the captain was mad all over, for he thought the man was mocking him. He did not know the recruit, although the recruit knew him. The captain went bouncing up to the sentry and yelled at him, "W-w-wh-wh what d-d-d-darn f-f-fool enlisted y-y-y-you?" and the sentry said, "Y-y-y-you did, sir."

Japan's New Royal Palace.

It will be ten years before the new palace for the emperor of Japan, at Tokyo, will be finished. The structure is 260 feet by 400 feet and was designed by Katyma, the foremost Japanese architect. The palace is built in a bold Italian renaissance style and will be the most imposing edifice in the orient.

WALL STREET WINNERS

Stories Told of Those Who Have Made Handsome Fortunes.

EXPERIENCE OF A PENNSYLVANIAN

How He Surprised Some Wall Street Regulars Who Were Inclined to Have Fun With Him—A Fortune Won in Fifteen Minutes—Casual Call on J. P. Morgan.

When the bankers and brokers were ready to go home yesterday for their day and a half's holiday, the general feeling seemed to be that it was a mighty good thing for everybody that a check had come to the speculation, says a New York Sun reporter, writing under the date of May 4. One of the bank presidents was quoted as saying that the level of prices the past week had been altogether too high and not such as to warrant conservative loans on the securities traded in. This man said that there would probably be no combination on the part of the banks to restrict loans, but there would continue to be a very decided discrimination on the part of bankers between intrinsic and inflated values. He said that the situation has tended to favor the smaller operators and enable them to do trading to a much larger extent than they could afford. He said that the banks would undertake to bring the weak traders to their senses by a stiffer money rate and greater scrutiny as to securities offered for collateral.

With the close of the greatest week of stock speculation ever known in the history of the world, a great many persons are balancing accounts, taking inventories and trying to determine just how much they have won and how much they have lost. The past few days the papers have been filled with the winnings of everybody, from the cook's scullion to the trust magnate. It is true that fortunes, large and small, have been made, and it is equally true that most of the stories regarding the fortunes have been exaggerated.

Of course, it is of no avail to consider the money made by men like the Rockefellers and Mr. Morgan and their immediate friends. They are regarded as the greatest winners in Wall street, and their winnings mount up into the millions. It would be absurd even to guess at the amount. But the good times have brought fortunes of greater or lesser dimensions to probably a greater number of persons than has been known before in the world's history. Here are a few instances: A few days ago some mention was made in the papers of the fact that Otto Loeb, a well known Wall street trader, had raked off $50,000 by the sale of some Union Pacific stock which he had been carrying for years. The statement of facts was incorrect. The truth is that Mr. Loeb bought 5,000 shares of Union Pacific on Wednesday morning. It kept going up and up by seconds, and in 15 minutes it had reached a point where he concluded to let go. He sold, and in just one-quarter of an hour he had made a clean profit of $35,000.

One of the customers of a large firm of brokers in Wall street told this story on Friday: "I had a little money to invest, and I bought 100 shares of National City bank stock at 325. Today it is worth 500, and I have made a profit, therefore, on that transaction of $17,500. Of course, that is a paper profit, but the stock is of the kind that is not likely to depreciate or be affected by speculation, so I think I have made on the transaction the amount I have just named. About the time that I bought the City bank stock I took a flier in 50 shares of Standard Oil at 500. It is now worth 515, so that my profit on that deal is $15,750, making my total profit on the whole transaction $65,250."

Another customer of the same firm of brokers bought 500 shares of City bank stock at 516. He has made $127,000. According to what should be fairly reliable information, Charles W. Morse, ex-president of the American Ice company, has been buying bank stock and is $5,000,000 better off than he was when he began his purchases. The story goes that he bought City bank stock at 350 and that he also purchased Knickerbocker Trust company's stock and stock of the Bank of New Amsterdam. He got the latter at 600, and it is now quoted at 1,100. Joseph Helmerdinger bought Colorado Fuel and Iron a few weeks ago, on the advice of President Osgood of the company, and he sold out on Wednesday at a profit of $500,000.

Ex-Congressman Jefferson M. Levy, Philip J. Britt, who is a sort of continuing counsel to the successive Tammany sheriffs; Jacob Field, and Oscar Tschirky, the major domo at the Waldorf, are also among the winners. Mr. Levy's friends say that he has cleaned up $3,000,000, while young Britt is said to have made $200,000. Jake Field, who is regarded as one of the biggest traders in Wall street, is credited with having won out about $5,000,000 in the past three months. Oscar guesses he's made "almost as much as the chief room clerk." These are instances of the winnings of men who are either experienced Wall street operators or who occasionally take fliers in stocks. There is another class made up of comparative strangers to Wall street who have also made comfortable fortunes. A number of residents of western New York and western Pennsylvania must be included in this list.

They may be properly said to be under the leadership of a Pennsylvanian who made a good deal of money out of lumber and then went into one of the steel companies which was absorbed by the United States Steel corporation. When he got into Wall street, it was necessary for him to come to New York. He is a pretty seedy looking citizen, so far as his dress is concerned, and the regulars in Wall street were inclined to have fun with him. When they got better acquainted with him they learned better. About two weeks ago he sat talking in a broker's office with some friends. One of his acquaintances said:

"I think I'll buy 500 Union Pacific."

"Union Pacific?" ingenued the Pennsylvanian. "Think that's good? All right. See that I get 5,000 of the same."

Low whistles could be heard all around the trading room but the order went. The next day the man bought 6,000 shares more of the same stock, and he got out before the decline. He told a friend at the Waldorf on Friday night that he had cleared up $250,000 in the past three weeks and he thought he'd go home and attend to the sawing of some logs that he had neglected since he had been "foolin away so much time, gosh darn it, down here in York!" His friend suggested that he had better stay and try his luck some more.

"Reckon not," was the answer; "reckon not. I've done fairly well, and the boys down my way have been in the game with me and they've done pretty well. I ain't very ambitious, and I guess I'll rest comfortable with what I've got."

The commission houses have, of course, been just raking in money. All the big houses have outside brokers, who are known as the $2 brokers. In speaking about the commission business yesterday, one of these $2 brokers said: "My business for March amounted to $6,000, and on last Tuesday it amounted to $4,500. There are 1,100 brokers who are members of the Stock Exchange. I do not believe it would be an exaggeration to say that the business of each one of these 1,100 has averaged $5,000 a month for the past six months. If my estimate be correct, $33,000,000 has been made by the Stock Exchange brokers since election. Of course not anywhere near all the members of the Stock Exchange are active traders, so that this amount must be divided up among a much smaller number."

A story was told yesterday of a call that was made upon J. Pierpont Morgan just before he sailed for Europe. Just after Mr. Morgan had opened his desk one morning, a young, well groomed man walked straight into the financier's office as if he were accustomed to drop in every day. Maybe he thought he'd better go in that way, lest he should not get in at all. Reaching the desk, he said:

"Good morning, Mr. Morgan. I'm Mr. So and so, from Pittsburg. You don't know me and never heard of me. Maybe you'll never hear of me again. Just dropped in to tell you that you've made me a millionaire, and I'm much obliged to you. Your steel company bought some stock I owned. Good day, sir. Glad to have met you."

AMERICA LEADS IN EXPORTS.

Average Monthly Shipments For Nine Months $121,497,853.

The monthly summary of commerce and finance issued by the treasury bureau of statistics at Washington presents in the current number some interesting facts about the commerce of the principal nations of the world. The most interesting fact is that the United States stands in the fiscal year 1901 clearly and unquestionably at the head of the world's list of exporting nations. Her average monthly exportations for the nine months ending with March, 1901, were $121,497,853, while those of the United Kingdom, her closest competitor, were $117,816,216 per month during the same period. Those of Germany, the next largest exporter, were $87,351,000 per month during the 12 months ending with December, 1900, and other nations as follows: France, $56,167,000; Russia, $29,350,000; British India, $26,747,000; Austria-Hungary, $25,753,255; Belgium, $23,568,000, and Italy, $20,518,000.

The total domestic exports of the United States in the nine months ending with March are $1,120,480,675, while the exportation of British and Irish produce in the same period is $1,060,346,214, showing the exports of the United States to be $60,000,000 greater than those of the United Kingdom, her greatest rival, during the term under consideration.

The United States in the nine months ending with March, 1900, showed $391,000,000 excess of exports over imports. In the same months of 1901 the excess of exports was $521,000,000, a gain of $127,000,000 in 1901 as compared with 1900.

"Indian Mary" Living in a Hovel.

The woman who saved the life of Colonel Mulligan of the Mulligan guards of Chicago during the civil war was found recently living in a hovel in Stevensville, near St. Joseph, Mich., says the New York Sun. Her name is Mary Cochrane, and she is familiarly known as "Indian Mary" and is believed by some to be a witch. She entered the civil war as a nurse and was assigned to Mulligan's brigade. Mulligan was severely wounded at Lexington and was removed to Island No. 10. "Indian Mary" nursed him back to life. Her father was an Indian, and her grandfather was an Indian chief, Jacob LaSalle. She is now in poverty, and her advanced age renders it impossible that she will live out the year.

Can't Let Go the Tail.

General von Waldersee admits that the task of letting go the dragon's tail is fully as difficult as getting the original grip. He should take a lesson from General Chaffee, says the Omaha Bee. The latter was on hand to assist in capturing the animal and as quickly dropped it when the work was done.

$500 REWARD

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with Liverita, the Up-To-Date Little Liver Pill, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. 25c boxes contain 100 Pills, 10c boxes contain 40 Pills, 5c boxes contain 15 Pills. Beware of substitutions and imitations. Sent by mail. Stamps taken. Nervita Medical Co., Corner Clinton and Jackson Streets, Chicago, Ill.

For sale by the Durable Pharmacy, North Main Street.

CROOK NOT A WONDER.

Admits That He Kissed Women Relatives and Tasted Wines.

Professor A. R. Crook of Northwestern university in Chicago, who has attained distinction as an abstentious man was asked to talk on the subject for publication the other day, says the New York Sun. He said: "Some of the things I am credited with appear to a large part of those who read them to be foolish. I do not deny that I am temperate, yet I have tasted of wines and liquors. When in Russia, I attended a number of banquets, and my glasses were always filled. In Germany, where I attended school, nearly all of the people drink. Before I left home some of my friends, knowing my temperate ways, asserted that I, too, would become accustomed to the German habit and would sip my beer with the students. I averred that I would not, and it was to keep the pledge that I had made myself that I refrained from drinking the German national beverage. There were others in my class who acted with me, and we demonstrated time after time, when we were out exploring, mineralizing and mountain climbing, that we were more agile and were better able to stand the severe strain of the work.

"The idea that I never kissed a woman is preposterous. Saying nothing of the members of my family, my relatives are numerous, and the idea that I would refrain from saluting them on occasion is not to be thought of for a minute."

Professor Crook has been greatly annoyed by the immense quantities of mail he has received daily.

Hats That Parisian Women Are Wearing.

Paris women of fashion are ordering for spring and summer wear hats that are Amazon in shape and worn low over the forehead, says The Ladies' Home Journal for May. They have a bunch of feathers or flowers in front, sticking up straight, and they come down over the "chignon" in the back. Often there are little streamers or lace ends in the back.

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Lawyer.
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DENTIST.
Office opposite Hotel Marion. Now is the time to have your teeth examined. Bad teeth may be saved if rightly handled, others may be restored by plates, bridges, etc.
Office hours, 8-12 a. m.; 1-5 p. m.



E. W. Grove
This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

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I am now equipped and ready in my new location to make loans on watches, jewelry and valuables, also will furnish storage room for all kinds of goods
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DR. KUTCHIN. Ex-U. S. Surgeon, Columbus, Ohio.
Is a graduate of two of the leading medical colleges in America. Licensed by the State of Ohio.
WHEN OTHERS FAIL, CONSULT
DOCTOR KUTCHIN
20 Years Experience
Recognized by the entire medical fraternity as the
LEADING AND MOST SUCCESSFUL SPECIALIST IN THE WORLD.
He cures sick men and women, and has an established reputation for honesty and reliability. He keeps his promises.
The Bible says: "In the mouths of two or three witnesses shall every word be established." Here are several witnesses.
Dr. Kutchin has hundreds of such testimonials, but never publishes a name unless asked to do so. Read what these cured and happy people have to say.
WHY DON'T YOU SEE THE DOCTOR BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE?
SNATCHED FROM THE JAWS OF DEATH.
I was desperately ill for several years with Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. I had as good doctors as I could get in this part of the country, but they did not help me. I was bloated so I could not walk, my feet were swollen so I could only wear a big pair of latters overshoes; I was almost blind, and I the doctors gave me up for dead.
My father took me to Dr. Kutchin, and while he would not promise to cure me, he gave me treatment. I have doctored with him for 7 months. Now I can go any place and am improving so rapidly that I feel about as well as ever. I cheerfully recommend Dr. Kutchin. Will answer letters if stamp is enclosed. MRS CHARLES VANNAYON, Rittman, Ohio.
THIS FRENCHMAN'S EXPERIENCE IS GOOD READING.
Versailles, O., April, 1901.
For seven years I never drew a well breath. I took Peruna and all the other patent medicines until I had enough bottles in my house to start a drug store. I tried seven or eight local doctors. Nothing ever helped me. Finally I went to see Dr. Kutchin, and he pronounced my disease Bronchial Catarrh. In three months I gained eighteen pounds. I am getting well as fast as I can eat.
Dr. Kutchin is very reasonable in his charges and I could have saved hundreds of dollars if I had gone to him sooner. I advise all the sick to doctor with him, for they will never regret it. JOSEPH SAINTIGNON.
CURED SEVEN YEARS AGO.
I was in deep trouble 7 years ago. In fact I was about dead. I had a bad case of catarrh of the stomach and disease of the kidneys. I could not do an hour's work without playing out. I was bloated, nervous, sleepless, with pains in my back and a tired, aching feeling. I used to get up in the morning more tired than when I went to bed. Nothing helped me. I had often heard of Dr. Kutchin and I determined to go and see Dr. Kutchin. He took my case and cured me. I owe my life to him. This was six years ago. I keep well and strong. My advice to the sick is—go and see Dr. Kutchin. If he can't help you he will tell you so. He is reliable in every way, and you can depend on him. I will answer letters enclosing stamp. H. G. ARELL, Cortland, Ohio.
ONE PATENT WRITES.
"I was brought up on a farm, but at 20 was a nervous wreck. I was morose, despondent and gloomy, nervous sunken eyes, with dark circles, no ambition, cold hands and feet; memory poor, back weak; dragging feeling in the sacrum; palpitation of the heart; hair loose; pimples on face. My hollow cheeks, stooping form and downcast countenance revealed the blight of a predestined life. Doctors treated me for consumption but did not help me. I was recommended by a friend to try Doctor Kutchin. His treatment made me a different man. I was radically and permanently cured. My nerves became strong—my blood pure—gained 18 pounds—eyes bright and cheerful—a new life opened up, and I felt myself a man in every respect—mentally and physically."
The doctor has been visiting this county for eight years.
CONSULTATION, EXAMINATION AND ADVICE FREE AT
New Reber House, Marion, O., on Wednesday, May 22,
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Dr. F. M. Baldwin,
Has located in Marion with offices at 218 ... Center street. He will answer all professional calls promptly, day or night. Office hours 7 to 9 a. m., 1 to 3 p. m. and 6 to 8 p. m. Phone No. 1331.

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Dr. M. G. Steeves, graduate of Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, with years of experience and observation. Dr. W. F. Pasters, graduate of Dental department of The Ohio Medical University, with all the modern ideas pertaining to dental science.

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Practice in all the U. S. and State Courts. Loans negotiated. Careful attention given to abstracting titles to real estate. Collections made. Patents procured. Office over the Marion County Bank, South Main St., Marion, Ohio.

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Cash Capital - - - - $250,000.00.
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Capital paid in	$200,000
Surplus	21,000
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To the Citizens of Marion:
Mr. J. F. White, No. 242 Ballentine Ave., is appointed agent at Marion for the sale of the Celebrated McFarland Indian Capsule. This is the most wonderful medicine down to the present age this world has ever known. There are more cases credited to this famous vegetable compound than to any other proprietary medicine known to man. They cure the liver; they cure the stomach; they cure the kidneys; they cure nervousness; they cure rheumatism; they cure constipation and headaches of all forms, because they cleanse the blood most perfectly. Mr. White himself has been cured of one of the most severe cases of inflammatory rheumatism by this medicine and can tell you of hundreds they have cured of some of the above complaints.
Prepared by Dr. R. McFarland, Columbus, Ohio.

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Are in Demand.
I can train them.
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We Take Farm Risks
And put you in reliable companies, cheaper than any other Insurance agency in Marion Co.
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JUDGE B. G. YOUNG

He Is Interviewed at His Home on Gospel Hill and Talks on His Now Famous Order

IN THE FOSTER MURDER CASE

Will Sentence Foster Some Time This Week—Tells the Story of the Killing of Celery King Johnson, Which He Considers a Most Peculiar One in Many Ways.

Judge Boston G. Young, who has gained so much notoriety through his order prohibiting the printing of evidence in the Charles Foster case at Upper Sandusky was interviewed by the Star at his home on Gospel Hill Sunday evening. The judge rather appears to regret the widespread newspaper fame which he has acquired, and claims that he has been misquoted and misunderstood.

"I never imagined," said the judge, when the subject was introduced, "that the matter would be heard of outside of Wyandot county. I had no desire to transgress upon the rights of press or public, when issuing the order, and only sought to prevent delay in the administration of justice. The order does not state that the evidence shall not be sent out or published, but shall not be sent out to, or published in, papers of general circulation in Wyandot county. I would be perfectly willing to have every word of the evidence sent out to outside papers, just so it was not circulated in Wyandot county.

"You see," the judge continued, "in a thousand years there may not be another case like it. There is one case against five men, but as the law allows, they have separate trials. Had the evidence been printed in the Wyandot county papers or papers having a considerable circulation in Wyandot county, ninety-five per cent. of the citizens of the county would have formed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, and, if it did not require a change of venue in each of the succeeding four trials, it would have greatly delayed them, for the securing of juries would prove to be a most prolonged and vexatious matter. This delay in the administration of justice would be costly to the county, and give no benefit in return. I studied over the matter, hunted diligently for a precedent, found nothing to cover the case and went ahead. When the rule was violated by a couple of Scripps-McRae men, whose paper had a large circulation in the city of Upper Sandusky, I ordered the court bailiff to expel them from the court room and to see that they were kept out."

"What will be your course in the succeeding trials?" was asked.

The judge replied that the order stood for all the trials. "You see it is the same case, and the order in the Foster trial covers all the trials. When the last trial comes up, I do not care how much attention the newspapers give the evidence. Then it can do no harm."

"But is it not a bad precedent which you have established, judge?"

"I do not think so," was the reply. "I took the course I did in this case because of the peculiar circumstances surrounding it. These circumstances or similar ones may never come up again. Under ordinary circumstances a court would hardly attempt to prevent publication of the evidence, for it could do no harm. This is an isolated case. I may have done wrong, in a legal sense; that will be decided by the supreme court, Tuesday, when it passes upon the Cleveland paper's petition for an injunction compelling me to allow its representative to take the evidence."

"When will you sentence Foster?"

"Some time this week. The jury practically sentenced him. Under the law passed two years ago a finding by a jury of a verdict of murder in the first degree, with a recommendation for mercy, does not leave the court any option. He must be sentenced to the penitentiary for life without hope of pardon, unless he can establish his innocence beyond the question of all doubt."

"Was there anything out of the ordinary in the case, judge?"

"Well, yes. All the way around it was the most peculiar case I ever heard of. Without any reference to the guilt or innocence of the five accused, and without assuming that they were the parties who committed the crime, I'll tell you the story.

"I always thought that such crimes as this, of which Foster has been convicted, and for which four men are yet to be tried, were committed by stealth, but such was not the case here.

"The evidence shows that on the night of September 11, 1900, five men with handkerchiefs drawn over the lower part of their faces and hats pulled down over their eyes, took a railroad tie and battered in the door, (of the home of Celery King W. C. Johnson, residing near Carey,) meanwhile whooping like wild Indians. The wild shoutings of the gang awakened Johnson and his family, who slept up stairs. Johnson arose and went in to another room to get his revolver, which was in a bureau drawer. By this time some of the gang had come up stairs, and one of them, seeing Johnson at the bureau, shot through the curtain between the two rooms and mortally wounded him. The other members of the family, Mrs. Johnson and five or six children, were overpowered and tied to bedposts, spread-eagle fashion, pieces of sheets being tied over their mouths. Mrs. Johnson had begged to be allowed to go to her husband, and one of them dragged him to her side. She tried to get up when one of them hit her with a revolver and knocked her down. Johnson spoke but once after being shot. He said: 'Keep quiet,' and died. The gang then tried to force Mrs. Johnson to tell where her husband had hidden the proceeds of a carload of onions which he had sold at Findlay, threatening her that they would kill a couple of her cubs if she didn't tell. She assured them that the money had been banked. They searched the house and found $15. Shortly after the gang left the house, the oldest boy freed himself from his bonds, loosened the other members of the family and gave the alarm. It is certainly a queer case."

LITTLE DAUGHTER

Of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Neidhart Dies Early Monday Morning.

Mary Lurena Neidhart, the eight-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Neidhart of Wood street, died at 6:30 Monday morning, after a lingering illness of a complication of diseases. The funeral was held at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon at the family residence. Rev. F. C. Witthoff officiated. The remains were interred in Marion cemetery.

FINE ATTENDANCE

The Convention of the Prospect Township Sunday-Schools Proves Very Interesting.

A FINE PROGRAM IS RENDERED

Mrs. C. F. Garberson, Mr. J. W. Headley and Mr. Arthur Powell, All of This City, Take Part—Features of the Day and Evening—Nice Music Rendered.

The Prospect Township Sunday-school convention, held in Prospect Sunday, was largely attended by residents of that part of the county, and a few drove down from this city and had a share in the proceedings of the day.

The afternoon session was held in the Baptist church and was opened with a song service, conducted by Mr. W. E. Griffith, and devotional exercises led by Rev. O. J. Gregg.

Dr. C. H. Wright gave an interesting discussion of "Teachers In and Out of Sunday-school," and Mrs. C. F. Garberson contributed a valuable address on "The Home Department."

"How To Promote Attendance and Punctuality" was the subject of a talk by Mr. T. B. Weaver, which was well received.

The evening session was held in the M. E. church, and the praise service was led by Mr. T. B. Weaver, at the conclusion of which Mr. J. W. Headley discussed "The Two Newest Things in Sunday-school Work." Mr. Headley occupied the place of Mr. J. B. Virden on the program. Mr. Virden being unable to attend owing to illness. The address was highly entertaining and contained many valuable points.

Mr. Arthur Powell concluded the program with a fine address on "The Sunday-school and the Church of the Future."

The vocal and instrumental music of the afternoon and evening was excellent and those present were delighted with the entire program.

From an Old Soldier.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 5, 1900.

I hereby certify that I have used Dr. C. D. Warner's Compound of Seven Cures and will say that his remedy has no equal in building up the system and giving renewed life and vigor to people advanced in years. John Coughlin.

For sale by W. B. Foye.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. William Lancaster of north Main street Sunday.

THE FIRST STEPS

Toward the Organization of the Commercial Club of Marion Were Taken Saturday.

PRELIMINARY MEETING IS HELD

It Is Planned To Organize a Club as an Incorporation, Procure a Permanent Club House and Work Unitedly for Greater Marion Amid Agreeable Social Contact.

There was an informal meeting of a dozen business and professional men at the Hotel Marion parlors Saturday night, to discuss plans of organization of a business men's club for Marion.

Mr. J. F. Prendergast, who has been a leading spirit in promoting the club idea, presided at the meeting and Attorney C. C. Fisher acted as secretary.

Every person present gave his idea of what such an organization should be, and the project was afterwards discussed from all points of view. There was emphatic unanimity in favor of doing something that shall look to Marion's future development and continued growth, and it was no less unanimously agreed that an organization of business men into a club that shall bring them into closer fellowship would bring about good results. Among the ideas suggested and received with favor is the employment of one official by the organization, whose business it shall be to look after the fostering of industries and the advancement of industrial Marion.

The organization will be proceeded with on lines to insure its permanency. With this in view the ownership of a permanent club house is contemplated, and the projectors have gone so far as to ascertain what properties are available.

It was decided after two hours of suggestions, conference and discussion to incorporate The Commercial Club of Marion, and a committee was appointed to draft the form of subscription. Members will subscribe to one share of the capital stock and will have it invested in property which will be the club's home. The annual dues will be limited to the smallest amount possible to maintain the club and carry out its objects.

It is hoped to start on the organization with a membership of one hundred. Its first object shall be "For a Greater Marion." There are certainly enough able and enthusiastic Marionites to subscribe to that proposition and push along successfully "The Commercial club of Marion."

Seed Potatoes.

I have placed my stock of fine potatoes on sale at Lewis' grocery store, Marion, Ohio. Carman No. 3 and Sir Walter Raleigh. Remember I guarantee the seed pure and true to name. Don't fail to plant these two famous yielders. John Bain. 5o-wk-12

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, no Pay. Price 25 cents.

Harry Farrell drove to Upper Sandusky Tuesday morning on a very sad mission. He went there to inform the parents of young Clarence Alley as to the particulars of their son's death in the battle of Yang Sung, China. Young Alley was shot down by Farrell's side and died instantly. Alley was formerly a bell boy in the Beber House at Upper Sandusky.

Coughs and colds, down to the very borderland of consumption, yield to the soothing, healing influence of Dr. Woods' Norway Pine Syrup.

Robinson's catarrh remedy is sold by Hoberman & Sharpless, Marion, Ohio, and Long's drug store at Richwood. Try it. 18-wk-1y-e

FOUR LEGGED CHICKEN.

George W. Hill Has One on His Farm North of the City.

George W. Hill has on his farm north of the city a chicken two days old, which is something of a curiosity. The chicken is perfectly developed with the exception that it contains more anatomy than is ordinarily allotted to the average chicken. It has four legs, two just as they should be and two which, though perfectly formed, are on its back over the tail.

The chicken is in perfect health and bids fair to live. Mr. Hill is giving it good attention and hopes to have it attain its maturity.

Franchise Granted.

This morning the county commissioners granted a franchise to the Bucyrus and Tiffin electric railway company to build its line in this county. The route runs from the east corporation line of this city on the South Greenfield road and Kilbourne road to Republic, thence south through Bloomville to the county line. The application of the other Tiffin and Bucyrus line is being considered and will probably be granted.—Tiffin Tribune.

TEACHERS NAMED

The City Board of Education Meets for That Purpose at Its Room Monday Night.

SOME POSITIONS NOT YET FILLED

The Suggestion Is Made That the City Pay Interest on the Amount of the Present Overdraft of School Funds Speaker Secured To Address Graduating Class.

W. H. Schaffner presided at an highly interesting meeting of the board of education Monday evening.

All members excepting F. E. Guthery who is making a brief sojourn in Maryland, were present.

Unity of purpose prevailed throughout the evening with a couple of exceptions where a difference of opinion caused a split ballot and considerable discussion.

The first business taken up was presented by the committee on finance and consisted of an accumulation of bills some of which were ripe with age, the payment of which had been delayed owing to the condition of the board's bank account. The bills were ordered paid, but not because of the board being flush.

Mr. Schaffner reported that the city's account is now overdrawn $5,521.52, and when the bills are all disposed of, including the teacher's salaries, an overdraft of $11,610.52 will be necessary. Mr. Schaffner thought that some provision should be made for the payment of a reasonable interest on so large an amount in view of the fact that the condition has been chronic for the past couple of years. The matter was placed in the hands of the finance committee with power to act.

A tax levy of eight mills for school purposes was provided for on motion of C. C. Fisher, seconded by J. J. Crawley. All the members voted for such a levy of which one and one-half mills is for bonds and interest, six mills for schools and one half mill for kindergarten purposes.

A resolution electing all the teachers below the High school was adopted, the teachers to serve at the same salaries. The only changes in the location of the teachers were made by the transfer of Mrs. Emma Herzer to the State Street building; Miss Ethel Cunningham to the Silver Street building and Miss Salome Bean to the Forest Lawn building. All members voted for the election of the teachers mentioned.

Miss Mary E. Littell was elected as principal of the kindergarten schools at a salary of fifty-five dollars per month and Misses Nellie Linsley and Orel Spaulding at salaries of forty dollars per month, the elections and increases in the salaries of the subordinate kindergarten teachers meeting the approval of the entire board.

The applications of Mrs. Birdie J. McNee and Miss Elma Lawrence for the position of teachers of English and composition in the High school were discussed and a vote on Mrs. McNee's application was taken. Three voted for her and two against, and the election of a teacher was laid over for a couple of weeks.

A long list of applications for the position of music teacher was received, and a vote was taken on the reelection of Robert Becker to teach music and German. Messrs. Crawley, Spaulding and Fisher voted no, and Schaffner and Sweney, yes. The election of a teacher was laid over until the next meeting.

All the janitors were reelected and the salaries of Philip Ebert and Philip Bender were increased to forty five dollars per month by a full vote.

Jacob Huggins was re-elected as truant officer at a salary of fifteen dollars per month, and the board will make arrangements to provide him with street car transportation when on official business.

The superintendent was authorized to make arrangements for the annual city teachers' institute and $125 was appropriated for that purpose. The teachers will all be expected to attend this institute.

W. C. Cochran of Cincinnati was chosen as the speaker for the commencement exercises. He will talk on "The Life and Services of Ex-Governor Cox." Mr. Cochran will receive twenty-five dollars for his services and his traveling expenses.

The invitations engraved for the commencement were received and, but for the fact that they do not conform to the last decision of the board as to the time of holding the exercises, are a work of art. It was decided to charge an admission fee of twenty-five cents to the commencement and the meeting closed with the reading of Superintendent Arthur Powell's report for the month of April.

The following are the teachers and janitors elected and the buildings to which they are assigned:

Central—Mrs. Eva Osborne, A grammar No. 1 and principal; Grace Cunningham, A grammar No. 2; May Hale, B grammar No. 1; Fronia Gracely, B grammar No. 2; Emma Cunningham, C grammar; Maud A. Boyd, D grammar; Amy Key, A primary; Ethel McMurray, B primary; Luella Scholl, C primary; Abigail Gast, D primary; Mary E. Littell, principal of kindergarten; Nellie Linsley and Orel Spaulding teachers, Frederick Hoebstetter, janitor.

Greenwood—Laura J. Treese, A and B grammar; Nora Wehman, C grammar; Abigail Harding, D grammar; Fern Irey, A primary; Ada Bowen, B primary; Madge Martin, C primary; Clara Kowalke, D primary; Philip Bender, janitor.

State Street—Dell I. Gray, A grammar and principal; Hattie Christian, B grammar; Daisy Potter, C grammar; Ollie Mapes, D grammar; Stella Bailey, A primary; Myrta Boger, B primary; Catherine Titus, C primary; Philip Ebert, janitor.

Lincoln—Flora Kowalke, C grammar and principal; May Hershberger, D grammar; Dora Flinchbaugh, A primary; Carine Linsley, B primary; Flora Slough, C primary; Elizabeth Daley, D primary; W. G. Shute, janitor.

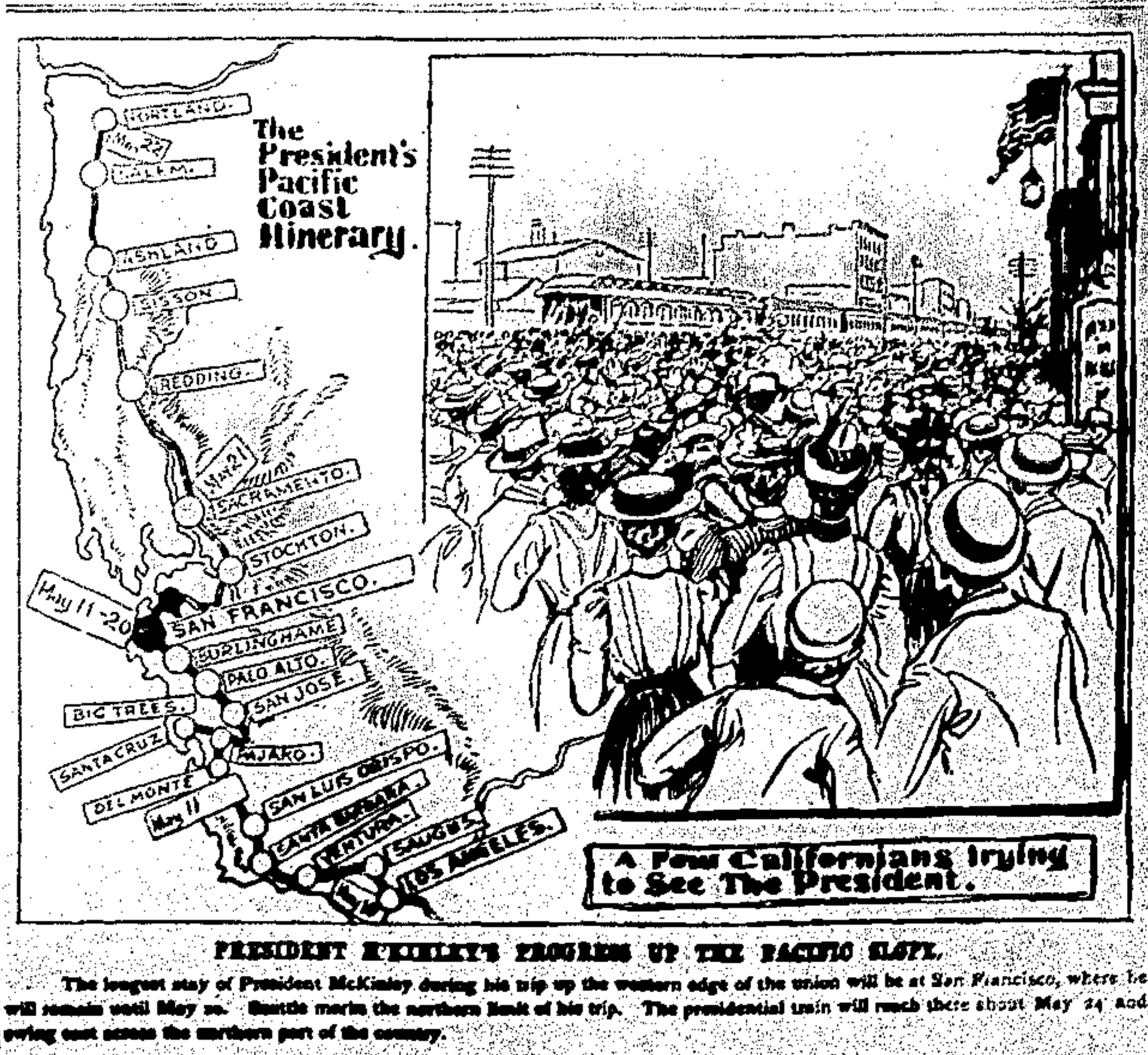
Silver Street—Jennie Peters, A and B grammar and principal; Emma Treftz, C and D grammar; Perne Lowe, A primary; Mena Bechtower, B and C primary; Ethel Cunningham, D primary; R. J. Monroe, janitor.

Forest Lawn—Etta Jacoby, B and C grammar and principal; Ada Merchant, D grammar and A primary; Salome Bean, B and C primary; Lydia Marsh, D primary; S. J. Stone, janitor.

Davids Street—Elizabeth H. Dumble, D grammar, A primary and principal; Dr. Emma Hawley, B and C primary; Eva Baldinger, D primary; Peter McLain, janitor.

Last Friday, when the county commissioners were viewing the site of a proposed ditch in Big Island township, Robert Harvey, a member of the board, found on the R. C. Bowdish farm a Spanish coin which is 119 years old. It bears the date 1782, a head of King Carlos III, and the customary inscription.

The Hardin county board of infirmary directors and T. C. Mahon, prosecuting attorney of Hardin county, were in town Tuesday making a settlement with the local board regarding an inmate of the Hardin county infirmary, whom the directors of that county claim to belong to this county.



PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S PROGRESS UP THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

The longest stay of President McKinley during his trip up the western edge of the union will be at San Francisco, where he will remain until May 20. Seattle marks the northern limit of his trip. The presidential train will reach there about May 24 and swing east across the northern part of the country.

Hagee's Cordial
of Cod Liver Oil Compound
makes its most marvellous cures during the Spring months. A wonderful reconstructive and invigorator of vital forces. No grease. No fishy taste. Sold everywhere. $1.00 a bottle.
KATHARMON CHEMICAL CO., St. Louis, Mo.

J. W. WREN.
THIS is a picture of the THER-LITE gasoline stove. It is a mechanical beauty and simple as daylight. Come see.
J. W. WREN,
N. Main St.

Hammocks
We show the prettiest assortment of Hammocks to be found in Marion, and guarantee our prices to be the lowest. These goods are of the best workmanship and material and will outlast two of the shabby made goods offered by some merchants.
Hammocks from 45c to $1.00.
Croquet Sets, 45c to $1.25.
Don't buy until you see the bargains we offer.
THE ARK,
143 South Main St.
J. H. LAYTON, - - - Prop'r.

Scenes at ..
Niagara Falls,
Gates of St. Augustine,
Board Walk, Atlantic City,
Homes of Whittier and Lowell
are among the AAC PHOTOGRAPHS for sale by
VAIL'S ART STORE

The Up and Doing Store.
Hammocks
You will want one soon, don't fail to see our stock of beautiful hammocks.
RYAN & BURKE
RELIABLE HARDWARE
Masonic Block. Marion, Ohio.

A PERFECT JEWELRY STORE.
LADIES' WEAR
See the beautiful hand-carved Leather Mexican Belts. The fashionable fad.
M. Nelson & Sons.
Jewelers and Opticians, Marion, O.

HEADLEY'S DRUG STORE.
GIVE
your patronage to a Marion wholesale drug house.
J. W. HEADLEY
Wholesale and Retail Druggist.
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CENTER OF FINANCE.

WALL STREET AND THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Something of the History of the Great Money Mart—Removal of the Exchange From Broad Street to Temporary Quarters in Produce Exchange.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, May 13.—The place about which the greatest interest in the metropolis has centered during the last fortnight or more has been the New York Stock Exchange, where the magnitude of the trading has been unprecedented in the history of Wall street and where securities of all sorts have risen by leaps and bounds to dizzy heights never before attained. Indeed, the New York Stock Exchange, by reason of the enormous and sensational transactions which have taken place on its floor during the past two weeks, has been the focus of attention of the entire civilized world. All records, either as to the volume of business, the advances in quotations or the excitement attending the operations, have been smashed to smithereens. For instance, in the five business hours of a single day nearly 3,500,000 shares of stocks and bonds were bought and sold. Every time the big clock above the chairman's desk ticked off 60 seconds securities approximating $100,000,000 changed hands, the enormous sum of $200,000,000, representing the aggregate transactions in the brief space of time between 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. which constitutes the full work-



RUDOLPH KEPPLER.
[President New York Stock Exchange.]

ing day on change. This terrific pace or something near it was kept up day after day. Never, doubtless, was there such feverish activity on the floor of any money mart in the world, never such eagerness to buy anything and everything in sight at almost any price. Stocks that hitherto had been counted as practically worthless suddenly assumed unexpected values and ready sales; securities that a few weeks ago could not be moved at 50 or 80 were now quickly taken up at 100 or 120, and so on. But the observant reader who is interested has already become familiar, through the daily perusal of the press dispatches, with the passing history of this most remarkable "bull" movement and the stirring incidents that have attended it. He may, however, be unfamiliar with and not wholly uninterested in something of the earlier history and operations of the New York Stock Exchange, which during the height of this boom was removed from the building it has occupied for nearly half a century to temporary quarters in the Produce Exchange while a new and elaborate structure is being constructed on the former site for its future occupancy.

"Wall street," which is fast becoming if it has not already attained the distinction of being the money center of the world, is the designation of a locality in the lower end of Manhattan Island and not merely the name of a short public thoroughfare which runs from Broadway down to the East river, though that in itself is one of the most historic and interesting as well as the busiest and richest of the streets of the metropolis. At its head stands, as a fitting reminder to the mad pursuers of Mammon that there is something worth seeking besides money, old Trinity church, with its quaint burial plot, laden with memories of early New York. On the left passing down the street toward the river is the United States subtreasury, which stands on the site of the first city hall, afterward called Federal hall, where George Washington took the oath of office as the first president of the United States. A little farther down on the opposite side of the street is the United States customs house, which was formerly the Merchants' Exchange, but which will pass into the possession of the City National bank upon the completion of the new customs house near Bowling Green, while the street is lined on either side with great banking houses and fiduciary establishments, among them that of J. Pierpont Morgan, who by reason of his recent stupendous consolidation of railway and steamship lines is now recognized the world over as the most powerful of the money kings. The heart of Wall street (I mean the neighborhood and not merely the street itself) is the Stock Exchange, which until its removal a few days ago occupied its own building on Broad street and extending back to New street, with a side entrance on Wall, a modest and unassuming structure as compared to the many lofty skyscrapers and magnificent office buildings which environ it. This building has for some time been regarded as wholly inadequate in accommodation for the enormous and constantly growing business of the exchange, nor was it thought to be quite in keeping architecturally with an institution which represents so many millions. So it will be razed to the ground, and upon its site will be erected a magnificent new structure. This is to be completed within a year. The new building, of which George B. Post is the architect, will be ten stories in height, offices occupying the upper floors. The facades will be of marble and the frontage 177.6 feet on Broad street, 152.10 on New street and 118 on Wall street.

There is a tradition, fairly well supported by history, that the first New York Stock Exchange was organized under the refreshing shade of a cottonwood tree which stood in a little common opposite 69 Wall street, where in March, 1792, about 20 money lenders met and agreed upon commissions and other details of their business.

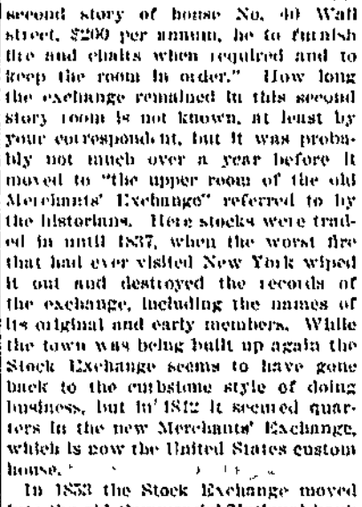
This first exchange, though it may have had a name, had no settled habitation for many years, but met in the offices of money brokers and in hired halls. For a time mortgages and shipping bills, which formed the original staple of trade, were bought and sold at Cranmer's tavern, a famous old colonial hostelry, and for a year or so the old Tontine Coffee House, which stood in Broad street not far from the present site of the Stock Exchange, was the scene of its operations.

Twenty-five years after the informal meeting under the legendary cottonwood tree, when the 20 traders bound themselves together by certain indefinite rules—that is to say, on Feb. 25, 1817—the brokers of New York discovered that some more permanent form of organization was desirable. They met, organized and appointed a committee to draw up rules for the government of their deliberations. The recommendations of the committee, which reported March 8, resulted in the listing of securities, mainly governments, and the adoption of the constitution and bylaws, which, with the exception of a few minor changes concerning commissions, are in operation today. One rule placed upon the president the duty of "calling the stocks," a proceeding in vogue until 1875.

This was really the beginning of the New York Stock Exchange as a continuous and substantial financial organization. The histories and handbooks of New York say that the first regular meeting place of the exchange after this reorganization was in a little upper room in the old Merchants' Exchange, which stood for many years at Broad and William streets.

This is evidently an error, as there is extant in the family of the descendants of one of the brokers of that period an old record bearing date of April 8, 1817, with this entry: "Resolved, That we pay Mr. George F. Vanpelt, for the use of his front room in the second story of house No. 40 Wall street, $200 per annum, he to furnish fire and chairs when required and to keep the room in order." How long the exchange remained in this second story room is not known, at least by your correspondent, but it was probably not much over a year before it moved to "the upper room of the old Merchants' Exchange" referred to by the historians. Here stocks were traded in until 1837, when the worst fire that had ever visited New York wiped it out and destroyed the records of the exchange, including the names of its original and early members. While the town was being built up again the Stock Exchange seems to have gone back to the curbstone style of doing business, but in 1842 it seemed quarters in the new Merchants' Exchange, which is now the United States custom house.

In 1853 the Stock Exchange moved into the old Commercial National bank building, where it remained ten years. At the end of that time it transferred itself and its stocks and bonds into the Broad street building, from which it has just removed. Here has been the theater of many a stirring boom and dismal failure, the most notable of the latter being the memorable Black Fri-



FRONT OF PROPOSED NEW STOCK EXCHANGE.

day, which fell on Sept. 29, 1869. Oct. 9, 1871, marked the beginning of a week's depression due to the great fire in Chicago. Some members of the exchange still recollect vividly the panic of 1873, when the blackest of outlooks obtained and the exchange remained closed Sept. 22-30. In 1881 there was another big break in the market when the news of President Garfield's assassination was received. Failures have alternated with successes in instances innumerable during the years the Stock Exchange was located here, but it has never witnessed such marvelous activity and so high a level of prices as during the few days immediately preceding and following the day it moved from the crowded old quarters preparatory to the future occupancy of more spacious and beautiful apartments.

SAM H. COOK.

REFORMERS TO MEET

NATIONAL SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CONFERENCE AT DETROIT.

Preparations Well Under Way For the Second Gathering, Which Will Be Held Early in July—Eminent Men to Be Present.

[Special Correspondence.]

DETROIT, May 11.—The gathering of reformers from all over the country which is booked for next month in this city bids fair to be an event of some moment and is already exciting considerable local interest. This will be the second assembling of the National Social and Political Conference. The first meeting was held in Buffalo in the summer of 1900. No meeting was held in 1900, presidential year, for fear of



MAYOR W. C. MAYBURY.

misunderstandings, especially upon the part of the public, and because of the danger that political prejudices might tend to mar the harmony and good feeling which are the foundation stones of these conferences. This year's conference will open on Friday, June 28, and close on Wednesday, July 3, with special Sunday services in the churches of Detroit and Independence day meetings on the Fourth. The opening address of the conference will be made by Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland, who will be followed by Hon. William C. Maybury, mayor of Detroit, who will welcome the conference on behalf of the city and also for the local committee, of which he is the chairman.

During the several days of the conference many questions of social and political significance will be discussed under a programme carefully prepared by a committee created at the Buffalo meeting in 1900. Men of national and even worldwide reputation will take part in these discussions, each subject being presented by a specialist in that particular field.

A unique idea in conferences, conventions and similar gatherings, which was inaugurated at the Buffalo meeting and which will be followed at Detroit, is that, while many questions are thoroughly discussed and votes are frequently taken, no one voting in the minority upon any question is bound by the action of the majority. As a matter of fact, the whole proceedings are more in the nature of an expression of opinion than the adoption of a plan or plans of reform work. In this connection it may be stated that the conference is composed of men and women who attend as individuals upon invitations extended by the committee and not as delegates representing societies or localities. While such are the conditions surrounding the conference in line with the precedent established two years ago and while the announced purpose of these gatherings is to get together the ablest representatives of the various schools of social and political reform solely for the purpose of becoming acquainted with each other and to, if possible, find a common ground for thought and for educational work, there is ever present a possibility that a union of forces may be accomplished for practical reforms.

For some months prior to the Buffalo meeting there were rumors that the purpose of that conference was to form a new political party, and, notwithstanding the complete refutation of those prophecies by the conference itself, there are those who are now cocksure that the Detroit meeting intends to launch a party upon the turbulent sea of American politics. The odds are that the prophets are again on the wrong side of the market.

The general plan of the forthcoming conference will be the same as that which governed the conference of 1900. The programme for the first three days, Friday, Saturday and Monday, will be under the control of the programme committee selected at Buffalo, and this committee will also organize and direct the meetings on the three days mentioned. On the afternoon of Monday there will be group meetings of the various schools of reform at which spokesmen will be selected to present the ideas of their respective groups to the conference on Tuesday. Time will be apportioned among these spokesmen in accordance with the number attending each group meeting. On the fifth and last day the conference will succeed to its majority and select its own chairman, though the programme for the day's proceedings will be that prepared by the committee. There will be morning and evening meetings on each day of the conference excepting the last day, when the two sessions will be held in the morning and afternoon.

The Canadian members of the conference will arrange a special meeting for the morning of the Fourth for the discussion of "International Brotherhood," to which all Americans will be invited. It is probable that this meeting will be addressed by Premier Laurier and Mayor Howland of Toronto. The day, the occasion, the subject and the speakers will make this meeting one of more than ordinary interest.

This meeting is a step, in a way, the wide range of sentiment that pervades the National Social and Political Conference, and that harmony and good fellowship and peace order such conditions as the Buffalo meeting proved they are, speaks well for the temperament and training of the conferees.

At a recent meeting of the business committee held at the Hotel Cadillac, which is headquarters in this city, reports submitted to the secretary showed that the attendance at the forthcoming conference would be at least 700 and might reach or go over 1,000. These figures show an increased interest since the meeting in 1900, which not more than 350 attended.

Within the limits of this letter it would be impossible to give the names of all the persons of prominence appearing on the list of those who have signified their intention of attending the conference. A few will show how wide is the field covered. N. O. Nelson of St. Louis, the famous profit sharing manufacturer; Samuel M. Jones, mayor of Toledo; Rev. B. Fay Mills of Boston, James H. Ferris, editor Joliet News; Elwood Pomeroy, president National Direct Legislation league; Edwin D. Mead, editor New England Magazine; Willis J. Abbot, editor Puritan; Professor Frank Parsons, Boston Law university; President George A. Gates, Grinnell university; John J. Lentz, Ohio; John W. Breidenthal, Kansas; George Frederick Williams of Massachusetts, Charles E. Towne, Mrs. Annie L. Diggs, Kansas, Mrs. Corinne S. Brown, Chicago, and our own Hon. Hazen S. Pingree of Detroit are some of those whose names the correspondent took at random from the list.

JOSEPH RAY.

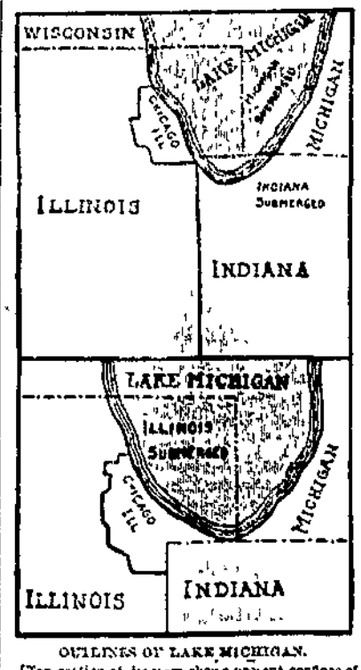
LOSING ITS LAKE COAST.

Remarkable Change Going on In the State of Indiana.

[Special Correspondence.]

CHICAGO, May 14.—Lake Michigan is rapidly changing its coast line. Year after year the hydraulic action of the waves carries sand and silt from the Michigan to the Illinois shore. This is especially noticeable in the southern portion, around Chicago. The sand is blown inland, raising it high above the level of the lake, and as this has been going on for years the land for miles from the present shore line bears evidence of having been built by the tireless action of the lake. As a result of all this the shore of Michigan opposite Chicago is becoming concave, while the Illinois shore is growing convex. But for this action of the water Chicago shore protection would be a much more difficult problem than it is at present.

The most important aspect of the situation, however, lies in the fact that



OUTLINES OF LAKE MICHIGAN.

[Top section of diagram shows present confines of the lake and state boundaries. Lower section shows lake shore lines and state boundaries as they may become through the erosion and deposits of sand by lake action.]

Indiana is slowly losing its lake coast. All the sand that is borne from the Michigan side is not thrown upon the Illinois shore. Most of it goes to the bottom of the lake, especially in that region south of Chicago. There the lake is gradually becoming shallower and shallower and, with the continuance of existing conditions is bound to become dry land, perhaps interspersed with lagoons, swamps and dunes.

When that time comes, Illinois and Michigan will meet in midlake and will entirely shut Indiana out from Lake Michigan. Indeed the portion of Indiana now under water is small and is rapidly growing smaller.

It must be remembered that the boundaries of Illinois and Michigan are not the shore lines of each. Though submerged, both states run out to the middle of the lake, and, as has been noted above, Illinois is yearly gaining ground surface at the expense of Michigan. This means more than a mere gain in the way of ground surface, for as the middle of the lake is slowly moving to the eastward Illinois thus grows in state area, while Michigan decreases.

Indiana, while losing its shore line, will not be otherwise affected by the change in the configuration of the lake. It will neither decrease nor increase in size. This state now runs northward into the lake to the southern boundary of Lake Michigan, while the western boundary of Indiana runs northward until it intersects the southern boundary of the lake. As a result of this the northwest and west boundaries of Indiana cut off but a very small portion of Lake Michigan.

HENRY W. MILLER.

NEW CHINESE RULERS

PERSONNEL OF THE BOARD APPOINTED BY THE EMPRESS

It Contains Not Only an Element Strongly in Favor of Reform and Foreign Interests, but an Element That Is Adverse to Both.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Order seems to be gradually coming out of chaos in the Chinese question. The powers have dismounted from their high horse in the matter of indemnity, and, though their united demands still total an appalling sum, it is a great deal less than the amount the Chinese were first asked to pay. But what is especially interesting in the recent news from China is the appointment of a national board of administration by the dowager empress.

The board is made up of Prince Ching, Prince Kung, Viceroy Li Hung Chang and three members of the imperial cabinet, including the notorious Yung Lu. The first three named are



PRINCE CHING.

men devoted to reform; the last three are described as being far from favorably disposed to foreign interests.

Minister Wu, however, is decidedly hopeful that good results will follow these appointments. The most prominent of the sextet, from an American standpoint, is undoubtedly Li Hung Chang, the "Grand Old Man" of China. We know him to be tricky in the extreme, but we also know him to be possessed of a keen foresight in the matter of policy. His most recent claim to fame, or notoriety, was in the matter of the Manchuria negotiations, when he was accused, and perhaps justly, of playing into the hands of the Russians.

Prince Ching is another picturesque member of the board. He has long been the political rival of the infamous Prince Tuan and is noted as a friend of foreigners. He it was who fomented and led a counter revolution in north China at the time of the Boxer outbreak last summer.

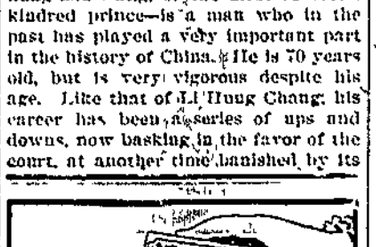
Ching is the great-uncle of the late heir apparent to the throne and was president of the tsung-li-yamen before the government was sundered by Tuan and his followers. He is generally believed to be sincere in his expressions of sympathy for foreigners, but there are some who maintain that this attitude is only the result of cunning political foresight and that he hopes by it to win places for himself and his supporters when peace is restored in the empire.

Prince Kung—whose proper title is kung-tsin-wang, or the most reverend kindred prince—is a man who in the past has played a very important part in the history of China. He is 70 years old, but is very vigorous despite his age. Like that of Li Hung Chang, his career has been a series of ups and downs, now basking in the favor of the court, at another time banished by its displeasure. Kung was the brother of the late Emperor Tsu Quang. After his brother's death he ruled China for some years, always under the guidance of the empress. He was the founder of the Young Hyannen and was its first president. At the time of the English invasion of China he was the only prince who remained at his post and upon him devolved the task of arranging peace. This gave him a European reputation and also a knowledge of Europeans that is invaluable at the present time.

The fourth member of the board, Yung Lu, has long been notorious. He was one of the most prominent in the Boxer rising and is said to be still greatly embittered against foreigners. The fifth appointee is reported to be very old, very infirm and an opium fiend, while the sixth is at least luke warm toward foreign interests.

Whatever the outcome may be, the workings of this board will be watched with great interest by the administration of this country.

SAMUEL HUSBAND.



A Mother's True Friend

"I would like to express my gratitude for the benefit received from your wonderful medicine, 'Favorite Prescription,'" writes Mrs. H. C. Anderson, of South Britain, New Haven Co., Conn., (Box 33). "During the first month of pregnancy I could not keep anything on my stomach. Was so sick that I had to go to bed and stay for weeks. I tried different doctors, but with little benefit. I read about many being helped by using your medicine so I thought I would give it a trial. I began to take your 'Favorite Prescription' in November and I had a nice little baby girl in February following. My baby weighed over eight pounds. I was only in hard labor about one hour and got along nicely during confinement; was up and dressed on the eighth day. I never had the doctor with me at all. My friends thought that I was sick a very short time. I think Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is indeed a *mother's true friend*, for it helped me wonderfully."

FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION
MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG, SICK WOMEN WELL.

WITH DEATH AT HIS HEELS

Thrilling Ride of a Farmer Boy to Warn People of an Advancing Flood.

In the gray of a September morning, 1874, Collins Graves, a New England farmer's boy, started, with a gun on his shoulder, for a woodcock thicket. He passed by the dam which held in check the waters of the reservoir belonging to a manufacturing concern. He saw that the water was beginning to trickle over the top of the earthwork and that the water was rising so rapidly that the ordinary sluiceways did not carry it away as they should. He reasoned exactly as did the hero of Reade's tale. He knew that the dam must go, and he knew also something of the horror which would follow its breaking. Graves warned the people near at hand, and then mounting a powerful horse he dashed down the valley to rouse the inhabitants. He had gone at top speed less than a quarter of a mile when the dam broke. From that time on the flood followed him with "death on the first of its hissing waves." He gained on the waters, though at every door he stopped and shrieked a warning. Men, women and children rushed forth and sought safety on the shelving hills. Graves kept on. Like the people in the English story, many who heard the cry of the messenger at dawn laughed and said, "It's an old story—the dam has been breaking for years," and then turned back to bed. The sleep of 145 of these knowing ones was a long one. They went to their deaths in the seething waters.

Graves reached the little village of Haydenville, with its single street. He screamed his message to the few who, sleepy eyed, stood at their gates. They realized its import and roused the sleepers. Graves' horse had never faltered in its gait from the moment of his mounting. It fell dead before the Haydenville street was passed, crushing its rider's leg. Another horse was at hand. On to it the messenger climbed and sped on, with the roar of the water in his ears. On, on, on, he went, and the miles passed swiftly under the stride of his steed. Behind him the valley was a roaring torrent, while on the hills on either side, looking down on the destruction of their homes, were those whom he had saved. Others, all unconscious, were ahead, and the race went on.

And this is the cry he flung to the winds:
"To the hills for your Lives! The flood is behind."

The last warning was given. The valley widened, and opening beyond



HE SCREAMED HIS MESSAGE.

were farreaching meadows unpeopled. There the pent up waters would disperse and lose their crushing force. Graves turned his horse aside and rode up the hillside to safety, while the flood tore behind. He had saved a thousand lives, so the people said, but when they came to him to thank him Collins Graves' reason had gone under the awful strain. Time and rest, the healers, restored him. He refused reward, but it came to him afterward in the tribute of the poet John Boyle O'Reilly, who wrote the pulse quickening verses of "The Ride of Collins Graves."

Pardonable Curiosity.

"I have met," remarked the old man, "but two sensible women in my life."

The innocent maid gazed into his face and asked, "Who was the other woman?"—Chicago News.

THESE CLOTHES FIT.

SINGLE PIECE SUITS THAT ARE SEWN UPON THE BODY.

A Remarkable Tale of the Remarkable Garments of Silk That the Worm by Some Remarkable Sorts American Indians.

Probably no country on earth is more interesting to the traveler on the lookout for queer things and unusual experiences than the silvas of the Amazon, and here is a story about an Indian tribe of that region told by Arthur Axtell, an American traveler, that can hardly be beaten.

These particular Indians were continually beat on discovery and experimenting, says Mr. Axtell. Somehow they had come into possession of some silkworms. These worms were not known before in that country, and most of them died before the natives found out how to raise them. But they persevered and by feeding them on the tender leaves of some native plant produced a good quality of silk, not as good as the Chinese product by feeding the worms on white mulberry leaves, but nevertheless a strong, serviceable silk, certainly good enough for the dusky bodies of these savages, for this silk has not yet become an article of commerce.

Their method of obtaining the silk and transforming it into garments was crude. When the moths laid the eggs the natives carried them in great quantities in belts about their bodies thus giving the eggs the body heat. At the end of winter the eggs were hatched, and the result was an army of caterpillars. These were trained to crawl over the naked bodies of the natives. This was their home. They knew no other and seemed quite contented.

During eight weeks the savage is covered with these yellow crawlers. It would seem that thousands of creeping caterpillars over one's body from head to foot would tickle one to death. Certainly a white man would find it unbearable, but it must be remembered these natives of Brazil are scarcely human. To them it is intensely interesting to train these worms in the way they should go. Small bits of leaves are stuck on the bodies of the natives in regular rows, and round and round the worms go, feeding on the way. The natives help each other in the placing of the bits of leaves and in confining the worms to certain localities on the body.

These caterpillar covered niggers, as Dr. F. A. Marsh, who was of our party, called them, sleep on their backs at night and are careful not to turn over in their sleep. That would be a sad calamity. When we came to their village, there were ten Indians, men and women, in the act of raising silk caterpillars by this unique process. They were a sight to chill the blood. I know the blood stopped flowing in my veins. I stood still and shuddered. Yet there was a fascination about it, for I had been told what the object of it was, and I admired the savage ingenuity.

After the worms have become dizzy with playing the "merry go round" on the bodies of the savages they quit eating and commence spinning the outer covering for the cocoons. When this labor is done, the natural process of silkmaking is interfered with. The savages had found out that when the cocoons were finished they would burst or the worms would eat their way out. In either case the silk was destroyed. So the worms are prevented from making the cocoons. Instead the fiber for the outer covering is destroyed, and the poor caterpillars stop in perplexity. But they, doubtless conclude the savages are right, and the worms are in debt to them for eight weeks of feeding, so they start soon to the spinning of the silk.

The natives are now in ecstasy. They make the worms bustle around them as they have been taught during all their little lives and spinning as they go the fine filaments of shining silk. Round and round crawl the worms, each one spinning 1,000 to 4,000 yards of silk thread around the swarthy, savage neck, around each naked arm, around the chest and abdomen and the lower limbs. The work of the worm is over.

And the result is a remarkable transformation. From a nude savage figure, loathsome and repulsive, with thousands of yellow worms crawling, twisting, writhing, squirming, to a conquering, proud native of Brazil, clothed in a perfectly fitting garment of rich silk. He has toiled not, neither has he spinned—he has only bossed the job—yet is he clothed in raiment as beautiful as the lilies of the field. What a feeling of supremacy he must have! He has interfered successfully with a divine plan. He has turned aside the course of nature and stands erect—in his own mind, at least—a man to be greatly admired.—Philadelphia Times.

Easy.

"Fame," said the youth with the earnest intellectual expression, "is so hard to attain! It is so difficult for one to get himself talked about!"

"Humph!" rejoined the woman with cold blue eyes and a firm jaw. "You just ought to live up in our neighborhood."—Washington Star.

Preparation For Confession.

A priest was engaged in instructing and catechising a Russian boy. Presently he said, "Now, my boy, tell me what you must do by way of preparing for confession and penance." "S-s-s, your reverence," was the unexpected answer.—London Telegraph.

The discovery of what is true and the practice of that which is good are the two most important objects of philosophy.—Junius.

Every time an argument gains you a new friend it loses you two old ones.—Chicago News.

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DREYFUS AND HIS WIFE.

French Captain's Story of Her Loyalty and Devotion.

EXTRACTS FROM THEIR LETTERS.

Famous Prisoner's First Thought After His Conviction Was of His Wife—Their Letters Were His Only Comfort and Stay During His Exile on Devil's Island.

The following affecting details are found in the correspondence which passed between Captain Alfred Dreyfus and his wife during the period of his trial and exile. The letters are taken from "Five Years of My Life, 1894-99," published by McClure, Phillips & Co., and copyrighted by A. F. Jacesel, the English translation of Captain Dreyfus' autobiographic history.

When the famous French captain had been returned to his cell in the Sante prison, he at once wrote her the following letter:

My Darling—I suffer much, but I pity you still more than I pity myself. I know how much you love me. Your heart must bleed. On my side, I believed, my thought has always been of you day and night. To have lived a stainless life, and then to be condemned for the most hateful crime a soldier can commit! What could be more terrible? To have had to bear all that was said to me when I knew in my soul and conscience that I had never failed—that was atrocious torture.

It is for you alone that I have resisted until today; it is for you alone, my beloved, that I have borne my long agony. I would ere this have ended this sad life if thoughts of you, if the fear of augmenting your grief, had not staid my hand. Will my strength hold out until the end? I cannot tell. No one but you can give me courage. It is your love alone that inspires my fortitude.



MME. DREYFUS.

The same day his wife wrote to him as follows:

Dec. 23, 1894.

What wretchedness, what torture, what inhumanity! We are all terrified, utterly crushed. I know how courageous you are, you unhappy martyr! I beseech you continue to endure valiantly these new tortures. Our fortune, our lives, all shall be devoted to seeking out the guilty ones. We will find them; it must be done. You shall be rehabilitated.

On the day he was sentenced Dreyfus, immediately after the humiliating ceremony, made this pitiful appeal to his wife:

Jan. 5, 1895.

My Darling—In promising you to live until my name is rehabilitated, I have made the greatest sacrifice that can be made by an honest man. Some time, when we are reunited, I will tell you what I have suffered today as I went through, one after another, those ignominious stations of my Calvary. Again and again I wondered to myself: "Why are you here? What are you doing here?" I seemed to myself to be the victim of a hallucination. Then my torn, dishonored garments would bring me brutally back to reality. The looks of hate and scorn told me only too plainly why I was there. Oh, why could not my heart have been laid open so that all may have read it—so that all those poor people along my route would have cried out, "This is a man of honor!" * * * How well I understand them! In their place I could not have restrained my contempt for an officer branded a traitor to his country. But, alas, here is the pitiful tragedy! There is a traitor, but it is not I! * * *

In his exile on Devil's Island the letters the captain wrote to and received from his wife were his only comfort and stay. Mrs. Dreyfus breathed unalterable faith and love and kept up in her husband's failing heart the hope of future rehabilitation. Here are some extracts:

Paris, Feb. 28, 1895.

I cannot tell you the grief I feel as the distance that divides us grows greater and greater. My days pass in dreadful thoughts, my nights in fruitful dreams. Only our children, with their pretty ways, their freshness of soul, can recall me to the one compelling duty I must fulfill and remind me that I have no right to give way. So I gather strength and put my whole soul into bringing them up as you always desired, following your wise counsels and endeavoring to mold their characters in nobleness and purity, and when you return you shall find them such as you had dreamed of guiding them to be.

Paris, March 5, 1895.

With my last letter I forwarded to you a package of magazines of every kind that may interest and help you, as far as possible, to find the hours a little less long while waiting for the good tidings of the discovery of the guilty man. It only—may God grant it—the life awaiting you there be not too painful; if only you do not lack what is absolutely necessary to sustain your body to endure the rigorous existence imposed upon you!

Your wonderful self sacrifice, your courage and the energy of your soul give us strength to carry out the task which is imposed on us. That we shall bring it to a successful end I feel certain. * * *

The confidence of the prisoner's wife is reflected in his diary and his letters. He continually interrupts his melancholy reflections with hopeful anticipations for the future, as in the following entry:

Wednesday, May 22, 1895.

Constant rains; stifling, heavy, nerve irritating weather. Oh, my nerves, how they make me suffer! To think that my whole energy of mind and body can only prolong this dying by inches in a wilderness.

But I will have my day yet. The author of the infamous crime will surely be unmasked some day. Or, if I had hold of him for only five minutes! I would make him undergo some of the torture which he has made me endure. I would tear out his heart without pity!

At last came the new trial, with its recommendation to mercy and the free-dom of the prisoner. His explanation of the reasons why he accepted the pardon, which was extended on condition that he should withdraw his demand for a revision of the sentence, is stated at length. At first, he says, he hesitated to withdraw the demand, although he expected nothing from it. "I had no need of pardon. I thirsted for justice."

But his brother represented to him that his health, already shaken, left little hope that he could resist much longer under the conditions in which he would be placed; that liberty would give him greater opportunity to strive for the reparation of the judicial error of which he was still the victim, since it would give him time, and this was the only object of his appeal to the military tribunal of revision. Mathieu added that the withdrawal of the demand was counseled and approved by the men who had been, in the press and before the world, the chief champions of the Dreyfus cause.

"Finally I thought of the sufferings of my wife and family, of the children whom I had not yet seen and whose memory had haunted me day and night since my return to France. Accordingly I agreed to withdraw my appeal, but at the same time specified unmistakably my absolute and unchangeable intention to follow up the legal revision of the sentence of Rennes."

NEW INDIAN PROBLEM.

Teachers From Reservations to Be Sent to the Philippines.

That the Taft commission has decided upon comprehensive plans for improvement and education in the Philippines is indicated by the fact that a request has been addressed to the educational division of the bureau of Indian affairs for suggestions and the recommendation of competent instructors for the natives, writes the Washington correspondent of the New York Press. The request has raised the question whether the solution of the Indian question in the United States by education and assimilation is to be adopted in the Philippines.

Officers of the Indian office are discussing every phase of the subject with a view to giving intelligent assistance. From the teachers and superintendents of the Indian reservations it is probable that several competent employees will be selected to go to the Philippines and engage in the education of the savage and semi-savage people of the archipelago. It is probable, after sending a few of the reservation teachers who have dealt with the lowest type of the Indian to the Philippines for preliminary work, that more ambitious work will be attempted. If the policy decided upon by this government toward the Philippines will permit and the future appropriations of congress are sufficiently liberal, something in the way of industrial education may be attempted in the Philippines like in the big Indian schools of Pennsylvania, New Mexico and Kansas. Skilled employees of the educational division of the bureau of Indian affairs may be sent to the Philippines in the summer with an idea of investigating conditions there among the island tribes and determining to what extent the Indian system can be applied.

A MATHEMATICAL PRODIGY.

Wonderful Feats Attributed to an Indiana Man.

The claim is now made that Arthur Griffith, the Indiana mathematical prodigy, excels in his work Buxton, the Englishman. Griffith now has 8 different methods of his own for addition, 10 for division and 64 for multiplication, says a Richmond (Ind.) dispatch to the New York Times. He can take any number, it is said, between 970 and 1,000 and raise it to the fifth power in 39 seconds without the use of either pencil or paper.

Griffith can add mentally three columns at a time, it is asserted, divide any set of figures or multiply any set of figures in from one to 40 seconds and extract square and cube roots in from 3 to 15 seconds. He remembers every problem that he works. The hardest test which he has yet been given, so he claims, is to stand and see a freight train pass with 20 or 30 cars and then tell the number of each car in their order and specify to what road each belonged.

Besides being a wonder in mathematics, Griffith is fairly well educated in the common school studies. He can read, write and spell and can carry on an intelligent and interesting conversation. He knows the name and length of every railroad in the country, and besides being about 40 per cent ahead of Buxton in the line of mathematics he is at least 90 per cent ahead of him in other studies.

WE LEAD ALL NATIONS.

United States In a Fair Way to Outstrip World's Greatest Powers.

The London Statist, the leading financial paper of England, in a recent issue said:

"Practically we shall have the same group of financiers in control of the great industrial corporations in the United States, of the great lines of railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific and of the lines of steamships crossing the Pacific to China, India, Australia, the lines crossing the Atlantic to Europe and Africa and the lines to the east and west coasts of South America.

"If these vast plans for controlling the production of the United States and the means of transport to the markets of the world can be consummated and effectively carried out, the United States will become the most powerful and most wealthy country in the world.

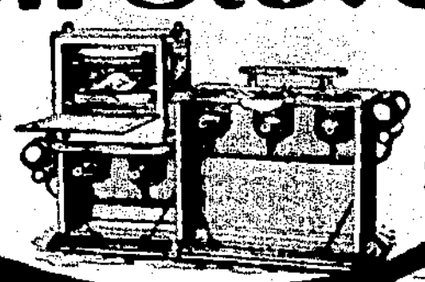
"The question is, Are these plans too vast to be carried out by any group of individuals, however eminent and able?"

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PILGRIMS TO SUMATRA.

Astronomical Expeditions Brave Cannibals to See the Eclipse.

The total eclipse of the sun on May 28, 1901, was observed by many parties of astronomers from all over the United States and from foreign countries as well, and the results have been given in various publications. Among these parties was one from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which observed the eclipse at Washington, Ga. The same party from this institution, with its personnel but little changed, sailed recently for Sumatra to observe the eclipse of May 17 in company with the expeditions from the United States Naval observatory and the Lick observatory in California. This party, which is in charge of Professor Alfred E. Burton, sailed from Boston to Genoa, where they took passage on the Dutch steamer Koningen Regentes for the East Indies. On the steamer were also parties of astronomers sent out by the governments of Great Britain and Holland.

Sumatra, which is directly in the path of the shadow of the eclipse, is situated near the island of Borneo and, although it has been a Dutch possession for several centuries, is said still to contain tribes of cannibals. At any rate, the Boston party was well supplied with paste diamonds and quantities of cheap jewelry for barter with the natives, and one member laughingly promised to give a dinner to the cannibals if the observation of the eclipse should prove successful.

The astronomical transit which this party took to Sumatra is one which was used in driving the famous tunnel through Hoosac mountain, in western Massachusetts. It was presented to the Institute of Technology after that great feat in railroad engineering had been accomplished. The equipment of the expedition also included a valuable set of instruments furnished by the United States coast and geodetic survey for making gravity observations by means of a pendulum and thus helping to ascertain the exact shape of the earth.

The Mysterious Sunday Disease.

Many people are seemingly well during the week, but afflicted with all manner of ailments when Sunday comes around, and on Monday they are all well again. I really dread the approach of the Lord's day, for with the day there come to many of my flock colds, sick headaches, pain in the side and nausea, while numbers complain of "that languid feeling."

Sunday before last I spent really an anxious day, for there happened to be absent from the services quite a number, for the best of reasons, of course—a rushing in the bend, a touch of sciatica, cramps, toothache, hardness of hearing, catarrh, torpid liver, inflammation of the membranes, lumbago and, worse than all, "that tired feeling."

Then, what greatly distressed me the next day was that Mrs. Henry Van Blarcom had issued invitations to an "at home" for that evening, and the fear well nigh paralyzed me that but few would respond, seeing many of her invited guests had been absent from the Sabbath services. Imagine, then, if you can, my profound surprise to see on that Monday evening so wholly unexpected, so general and complete a recovery, and when I made inquiry concerning the Sabbath ailments only two were able to recall what had really been the matter with them the day before.—A Minister in Christian Intelligencer.

The Court Plaster.

Judge Johnson was hearing a case in criminal court. The prosecution was being represented by the assistant district attorney, who thundered his arguments at the head of the prisoner and sent the circumambient air in surging waves up against the four walls of the courtroom. At one of his most startling stages of oratory he discharged a volley of accusations with such force that the plastering fell from one corner of the ceiling. Judge Johnson remained cool and impassive as he sent out for the janitor, to whom he pointed out the pile of debris.

"Mr. Janitor," he said, "please take that court plaster over to the jail hospital, where they may need it. Now, Mr. Prescott."—Denver Times.

EUROPE AND AMERICA.

International Combinations Discussed by Secretary Gage.

POINTS OUT A SAFE COURSE.

Says Americans, If They Are Prudent, Need Not Fear Them or Threats of Hostilities—Our Supremacy In Trade Eagerly Watched by the World.

An important and highly significant interview was given to Walter Wellman, the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record-Herald, the other day by Secretary of the Treasury Gage, who is now, in the absence of the president, virtually at the head of the American government.

The secretary replies to those European statesmen who have suggested an international combination against the United States and tells them such a combination is impossible. He intimates that we are as a nation so strong in our resources of men, money and war material that the world would not dare attack us, even if there was anything to be gained by doing so.

At the same time he warns Americans that although they have made rapid strides to the front and have assumed leadership of the world in all the elements of national power they must not permit themselves to become intoxicated with success. American foreign policy, the secretary cautiously points out, must be prudent and equitable in order to avoid giving justification for the suspicions which are now so rife in the old world.

When Secretary Gage was asked if he thought the wonderful success of the United States in the fields of trade, finance and wealth getting were likely to lead to such changes in our international policies as those which Europeans profess to be afraid of or to a possible combination of the great powers of the old world against this country, he replied in carefully considered words as follows:

"We have witnessed during the last three or four years a remarkable development in our international industrial relations. There has not only been an enormous increase in our exportation of the products of the soil, but of manufactured goods also, bringing other nations into our debt, according to the commercial balance sheet, during the short period of three years to an amount something like $1,700,000,000.

"Is this a true prophecy as to what the future is to show or is it a passing phenomenon? That this has resulted in a great accretion to our wealth as a people goes without saying. The enormous debtor balance against other countries has been largely settled for no doubt by the transfer to our people of American obligations formerly held by foreigners, but which are now, in the course of trade settlements, in the possession of our own people. The interest payments which formerly went abroad are now to a great extent retained at home.

"This condition of affairs has excited the attention of the world. Our neighbors look at us with questioning eyes, eager to ascertain what our place in the future is to be in international commerce and trade relationships.

"The responsibilities of our people in view of these great changes are broadened and deepened. Soberness and discretion should be our guides. We ought not to be intoxicated by the appearance of success which the last three or four years have brought. Three or four years is but a brief period in a country's history, and all human affairs are subject to vicissitudes. Some bring with them depression, as others give a sense of elation and triumph."

"There has been much talk abroad that America's wonderful development will excite hostility and perhaps a European combination against us. What do you think of that?"

"This possibility is not to be lost sight of. Neither is it to be greatly apprehended. If anything could bring it about, nothing would be more likely to do so perhaps than some of the expressions which have dropped from the public platform or which appear from time to time in too jubilant editorials in the daily press. These are read by the foreigner without making due allowance for the exuberance of the American mind, and as human nature, according to Burke, is as much moved by imagination as it is by reason our friends on the other side of the ocean are liable to take undue alarm not only as to what we have already achieved, but as to exaggerated theories concerning the plans which we have in hand for the future."

"It has been hinted in Europe that the combination against the United States may take the form not only of trade opposition, but of military conflict?"

"There may be attempts at combination between our commercial rivals by means of tariffs or trade regulations designed to restrict the freedom with which our goods enter foreign markets," replied Mr. Gage, "but in this particular there is little likelihood of any permanent success. The leading nations are not only rivals with us, but with one another. Their domestic policies and their international policies differ from each other, and anything like uniformity of agreement is practically impossible.

"Besides, it will sooner or later appear both to ourselves and to other peoples that the economic laws always have power to assert themselves. In its last analysis trade or commerce is an exchange of commodities. The enormous cash balances which have fallen to us during the last three or four years, after making all proper deductions for freight, insurance and the cost of American travel abroad, which do not show in the official reports, cannot be indefinitely continued.

"Our trade abroad may indefinitely increase, as the power to consume in the world outside is increased, but this growth must be effected to a large extent at least by an exchange of goods or labor products between us and the rest of the world. This end may be reached, and it is fair to presume that it will be reached, through a wise system of reciprocity which will carry the equities of 'give and take' as their important features.

"As to the dangers which you suggest of a warlike combination against us," concluded Secretary Gage, "there is no just cause for such a thing, and there appears to be no need of any apprehension concerning it. All the nations have learned to dread war. They have learned that it is exhausting and expensive; that thrift and prosperity come only with peace and industry.

"Nor is it perhaps too much to say that our national resources in men, money and war material are as great and as well known as are our resources in the peaceful arts of agriculture and general industry. Our country is most happily circumstanced, and if we pursue the course marked out for us by the rules of prudence, justice and equity among ourselves and in our dealings with the rest of the world we have little to fear and everything to hope for."

A Chiropodist's Advice.

A chiropodist advises that foot comfort is much enhanced as the spring weather approaches if all callous places on the feet are made perfectly smooth. This can be done easily and the feet kept in excellent condition by using a fine pumice stone every morning after the bath. The pumice stone should, of course, be wet, and if rubbed daily over the points on the feet that have hardened or shown a tendency to harden the places can be made and kept smooth. After a corn has been removed, too, a light rubbing daily of the place where it has been will often prevent its return. These suggestions are worth noting, for the first spring days are apt to cause tender feet to swell and become painful, making their owners keenly conscious of every especially tender spot.

Russia's Timber to Be Exploited.

An English syndicate of timber merchants in London has arranged to send an agent to the south of Russia and the Caucasus for the purpose of organizing the regular exportation to England of Russian timber for building and manufacturing purposes, says an Odessa correspondent. The syndicate intends competing against the American exporters who have hitherto practically monopolized the English market. Particular attention is to be paid to Russian maple.

OUR TROOPS IN CHINA.

General Wilson Tells What the Allies Thought of Them.

RUSSIAN COMMANDER'S TRIBUTE.

Officer of High Rank Took Off His Hat to American Artillery—Warm Admiration Bestowed on Cavalry and Infantry—Japanese Soldiers Splendid Fighters.

About 500 members of the Loyal Legion sat down to their annual dinner at Delmonico's the other evening. General James H. Wilson, who lately returned from China, was the principal speaker, says the New York Sun. General Henry L. Burnett, who at the yearly election prior to the dinner was re-elected commander, presided.

"We had but a small force in China," said General Wilson when he was introduced, "and there were representatives from all branches of the service. I will not forget what a Russian officer of high rank said to me as our battery of artillery swept by. 'General,' he said, 'whenever I see that artillery of yours swing into action, I take off my hat.' And then as to our infantry—well, I recall when a company of the Fourteenth, under old Doggett, was close up under the wall a poor private said, 'Colonel, I believe I can scale that wall.' 'Go ahead, my man,' said Doggett. And he did go ahead, and the others followed, and they were all soon on top of the wall.

"When they swept into the sally port, they found it full of Russians. The Chinese were firing pretty briskly, and it was not very comfortable going through to the other side, but then Reilly's battery came up, and they and our fellows went through, and it was all over.

"As to the cavalry, our six troops were mounted on big, splendid horses. The English officers said they did not believe those big horses would do, but there was a review long after all was over, and when our cavalry came up every horse in harness and the line as true as a die, an English officer said he never could have believed we could do it.

"But we must not be valiglorious about the American soldier. He is not the best disciplinarian in the world. His blouse is often unbuttoned, his shoes are not always laced, his gaiters often have dropped a hoop or two. He puts on very few frills, but when it comes down to business he is right there every time. He is the best killer in all the world.

"There were some little fellows there not much bigger than the guns they carried, the Japanese. Don't ever make the mistake of thinking it will be a picnic to have a racket with the Japanese. The Japanese soldier wants to do but one thing, and that is the thing his captain wants him to do. And he will go right along doing it until a bullet in the head or the heart stops him.

"As for the English, splendid, fine fellows, the English officers; but their contingent from India, all natives, all Asiatics, not a white man among them. Do not lose any sleep worrying about the native contingent of India. England has sliced out more of the world's work to do than she has white men to do it with, and England knows it.

"They are very poor material. There was a very high mountain to climb. The commander of the British troops came to me and said: 'You had better put the Afghans in the front going up there. They are mountain climbers, you know.'

"So I put them there. They may be good mountain climbers, but a company of our troops which started 40 minutes after they did reached the summit 20 minutes ahead of them. One of our lieutenants in speaking of this to me afterward said: 'We expected to see them lightly jumping from rock to rock and, like the young gazelle, from crag to crag. Take my word for it, they didn't do a single bit of jumping or leaping, for we saw them sitting on all the rocks and crags as we went along.'"

The speaker paid a tribute to General Chaffee and told a story with apologies to the ladies present in the galleries. "We were walking in a Peking street, Chaffee and I. There had been a good deal of talk about the empress coming to the city. I said to the general, 'If you were emperor and your country had been invaded and your chief city stormed and you driven into the interior, would you come back to make treaties?'

"'Not by a——sight!'

"That's Chaffee all over. He is a brusque, clear headed, blue eyed soldier, who looks you straight in the face and says what he thinks in spite of anything."

Curious Use For an Automobile.

The automobile is put to a curious use at Autouil. When a horse has been injured in the steeplechase, if it is unable to rise, a specially constructed motor car is brought up and the wounded animal deposited in it and transported thereby to the care of the veterinary surgeons. The new vehicles, replacing the heavy and antique vans formerly in use, are an innovation of M. de la Haye-Jousselin, the new president of the Society of Steeplechases of France.

Mr. Wu Nominated For Emperor.

Why not make Minister Wu emperor of China? He talks well and appears to know, says the Mexican Herald, how to combine the best in Chinese conservatism and western progress.

Very Fruitful.

Since last October 2,000,000 fruit trees have been planted in Georgia. Evidently California, says the San Francisco Chronicle, will have to count that state as a rival in future.

$500 REWARD!

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with Little's Little Liver Pill, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable and never fail to give satisfaction. Put up in vials containing 100 Pills, Nice Liver, Contain 40 Pills. Sugar coated 25 Pills. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. Sold by druggists throughout the world. Simmons Liver Medicine Co., Proprietors, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A. Manufactured by the SHERMAN MEDICAL CO., The Chemists, Jackson Bl., Chicago, Ill. Sold by The Dumble Pharmacy, N. Main St.

How Flags Wear Out.

It costs money to fly even two small flags every day in the year. The two small ones on the east and west fronts of the capitol, each about three yards long, which is small for such an immense structure as the capitol, fray out so fast that it costs $100 a year to replace them. They are flown every day and on windy days probably two or three flags. Even with all these economies $50 worth of the wind floats off into the air in such fine particles that never a trace of it can be found even at the foot of the two flagstaffs.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A Dude of 1770.

From a newspaper printed in the year 1770 is the following description of a dandy: "A few days ago a macaroni made his appearance in the assembly rooms at Whitehaven, dressed in a petit elik coat, pink satin waistcoat and breeches, covered with an elegant silk net, white silk stockings with pink clocks, pink satin shoes and large pearl buttons; a diminutive colored stick, curried with knot point lace, hair dressed remarkably high and stuck full of pearl pins."

Starting a Locomotive Trust.

The gentleman who is said to be engineering a locomotive trust certainly ought, according to the Philadelphia Inquirer, to be able to make the wheels go round.

Impossible to foresee any accident. Not impossible to be prepared for it. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric oil—meets every pain.

LOCAL TIME CARD

ERIE RAILROAD

For New York, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis. Call time tables and full information from E. S. Dickerson, agent, Marion, Ohio.

CITY DEPOT.

West.	East.
No. 1...*12:05 am	No. 10...*1:30 am
No. 18... 8:25 am	No. 8...*2:10 pm
No. 3...*11:00 pm	No. 66... 5:40 pm
No. 1...*11:33 pm	No. 13...* 6:35 am
No. 37... 7:50 am	

No. 14 leaves Marion Junction 11:30 p. m. Carries passengers to Meadville.

No. 1 runs to Marion Junction only.

No. 13 carries passengers between Meadville, Pa., and Chicago, Ill., only.

Nos. 37 and 38 (local) run between Galion and Dorcas only.

No. 16 runs to Jamestown, N. Y., only.

Baggage will not be carried on trains Nos. 13 and 14.

C. and E. RAILROAD.

Leave.	Arrive.
No. 1... 7:30 am	No. 13...* 2:10 am
No. 5...*10:35 am	No. 37... 6:30 pm
No. 13... 1:45 pm	No. 9...*10:30 pm
No. 5...*11:50 pm	No. 36... 12:05 am
No. 37, local 12:05 pm	
No. 13 carries passengers to Chicago.	

Baggage to Chicago.

Nos. 37 and 38 run between Galion and Marion Junction only.

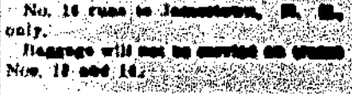
* Daily. Nos. 37, 38, 14, 1, 2, 36 and 33 daily except Sunday. No. 10 daily except Monday.

BIG FOUR.

In effect Sunday, May 19, at 6:00 a. m.

Eastward.	Westward.
No. 34... 10:40 am	No. 11... 6:35 am
No. 3...* 1:35 pm	No. 19... 10:30 am
No. 15... 7:07 pm	No. 1...* 1:15 pm
No. 13... 10:55 pm	No. 35... 6:00 pm
* No. 34...* 1:45 pm	No. 33... 7:15 pm

* Daily. Nos. 3, 34, 5 and 33 daily except Sunday.



North. South.

No. 21... 4:30 am	*No. 20... 9:35 am
*No. 23... 10:15 am	*No. 22... 10:15 am
No. 25... 4:20 pm	No. 24... 11:30 pm
*No. 27... 10:20 pm	*No. 26... 7:05 pm

* Daily.

No. 27 does not go north of Marion.

No. 26 starts from Marion.

C. E. HARGRAVE, Agent.

Effective Sunday, March 31, 1901.



C., S. & A. R. R.

Time table in effect Sept. 30, 1900.

From Marion to	
Columbus and Delaware.....	7:10 am
Sandusky and Bucyrus.....	9:10 am
Zanesville and Shawnee.....	12:00 pm
Cincinnati and Dayton.....	12:00 pm
Columbus and Delaware.....	12:00 pm
New York and Philadelphia..	5:00 pm
Kenova and Norfolk.....	5:00 pm
Columbus and Delaware.....	5:00 pm
Sandusky and Bucyrus.....	7:00 pm
Bellevue and Sandusky.....	7:00 pm

All trains daily except Sunday.

E. A. Ferris, G. P. A.

E. M. Toles, Agent.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

OPENED SATURDAY

City National Bank Room Inspected by Hundreds of Citizens of Marion

AND THE SURROUNDING DISTRICTS

It Is Fitted Up in Superb Style—A Description of the Floor Plan of the Home of the New Financial Concern—Opened for Business Wednesday.

The City National bank was opened last Saturday to the public for the first time. The officers of the institution received their friends of the city and county, but business was not undertaken until Wednesday morning, morning.

The interior of the new bank is magnificent. It is one of the finest furnished banks in Central Ohio, everything being high class. In the slight recess before the door begins the rubber block floor, which runs through the lobby. All of the furniture if of quarter sawed oak.

At the front of the bank room is the president's office, which is fitted up with an elegant roll top desk and a couple of upholstered chairs. The floor is of hard wood, waxed. Directly back of this is the receiving teller's room, and between that and the paying teller's room is a ladies' room, which contains a small desk and seat. This is provided that ladies may transact their business with the bank without having to wait in the general lobby. At the side of the paying teller's room is the telephone booth. The president, paying teller and receiving teller each has his department cut off by itself by a brass door, which he can shut and lock. This is an innovation in local bank equipment.

In the paying teller's room are some currency guards and money drawers which are quite novel, and which add much to the safety against stealing. At the rear of the paying teller's room is the bookkeeper's department and correspondence desk.

The vaults are in the rear of the room. The south vault contains 100 boxes to be rented out. In front of it are two small private rooms for the use of the safety deposit customers. The vaults are both nine feet long by five feet wide. The entrance to the safety deposit vault and the one to be used exclusively by the bank are separated by a heavy brass gate. The vaults were made by the Diebold Safe and Lock company. The first or outside doors each weigh five thousand pounds, and have triple automatic time locks. The second doors are very heavy and have double combination locks, while in side of that is a day gate with a bell device, which rings when the gate is unlocked.

Inside the vault is a small safe which was put in to add to the security of the bank funds. It has a heavy outer door, with a triple automatic time lock and contains a small vault with an anti-dynamite device and patent safety spindle cut-off. The top of the small safe is to be used for a silver closet.

At the rear of the vaults is a nicely fitted up lavatory and the room back of it is for the board of directors. It, too, is equipped with elegant furniture. The floor is waxed.

The lobby and bank department are separated by a heavy brass door, which works with an electric lock operated from the receiving teller's room.

The bank is elegant in every detail and at the same time substantial. It is a credit to the city.

Saturday the bank interior was viewed by quite a large crowd of city and country people, who were well pleased with it. During the entire time an orchestra furnished delightful music. It was an event of great pleasure to the promoters of the institution and their friends.

The members of the reception committee were Mr. and Mrs. I. A. Merchant, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Crissinger, Mr. and Mrs. Geore W. Kling, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Cheney, Mr and Mrs. C. E. Sawyer, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Huber, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Owens, Mr. and Mrs. Charles McKelvy, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Lincoln, Mr. W. M. Carlysle, Mr. J. H. Wetmore and Miss Berthal Wetmore.

Big Four R. R. Bulletin.

To Springfield, O., account Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F.; fare for the round trip only $1.90. Tickets on sale May 20 and 21, good returning May 25, inclusive. 116-tf-wk

To Springfield, account Commercial Travelers of America; fare for round trip, $1.90. Tickets on sale May 24 and 25, good returning until May 27, inclusive. 116-tf-wk

To Springfield, O., account Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias; fare for the round trip only $1.90. Tickets on sale May 27 and 28, good returning until May 31 inclusive. 116-tf-wk

To Lincoln, Neb., account German Baptists; one fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale May 23 to 27 inclusive, good returning until June 4. 116-tf-wk

F. W. Mayer, agent.

A Great Discovery for Cancer.

Windsor, Ont., Jan. 24, 1900.

Dr. C. D. Warner. Dear Sir:—I have used your Compound of Seven Cures, the great cancer cure and blood purifier, with excellent results. I do not hesitate to recommend it for the purposes for which it is used. Its effects are in a short time so manifest that it cannot fail to give the best of satisfaction. Jas. Cummings.

For sale by W. B. Foye.

MEMORIAL DAY

Will Be Celebrated by the Local Pythians June 9.

The hall of Marion Lodge, No. 462, Knights of Pythias, was comfortably filled Friday evening with members and visitors from Canby Lodge, No. 51, Knights of Pythias, to witness the conferring of the degree of esquire on two candidates.

Interest in Pythianism in Marion is rapidly increasing, as is manifested by the large attendance at all meetings.

Aside from the degree work, it was decided to hold a stag social, May 24, and a committee, composed of F. E. Coon, A. J. Myers and Edward Everett, was appointed to have charge of it.

A conference of committees from Canby and Marion lodges was held during the evening, and it was decided to hold Memorial day services June 9, at the hall of Marion lodge. A speaker will be engaged and a fine program of exercises will be prepared for the day.

CALVIN D. REECE

Dies at the Home of His Father late Friday Night.

Calvin D. Reece, aged thirty-two years, died at 11:45 o'clock Friday night at the home of his father, Wm. Reece on Medlam avenue.

Death was due to consumption, the deceased having been ill for one year.

Mr. Reece was born November 19, 1869, in Crawford county, and has resided in this city for a number of years. He was employed at the Huber works for about five years. He leaves a widow to mourn her loss.

The funeral was held at 12:30 o'clock Sunday noon at the family residence. Interment was made in Marion cemetery.

BY MACHINERY

William T. Miller Shears His Sheep This Spring.

Farmers throughout the county are much interested in an experiment which is being tried at the home of William T. Miller, east of the city. Mr. Miller is a prominent sheep raiser and is shearing his sheep, this spring, with a recently invented machine which is operated by a gasoline engine. It has proved a great success so far and farmers from all over the county are visiting the Miller home to witness the work.

The machine works very much like a horse clipper, and a fleece is removed quickly and without harm to the sheep.

Rev. T. J. Monnett Dead.

L. B. Gurley received a message last Friday announcing the death of Rev. Thomas J. Monnette at Bucyrus. The deceased was about seventy-five years of age, and leaves a family consisting of a wife and three sons. Death was the result of a long illness of consumption.

The funerals was held at 1 o'clock Sunday, short services being held at the house and other services later at Monnette chapel.

Death at LaRue.

Officer Bent received word Friday of the death of his sister, Mrs. William Lamb, which occurred at 8 o'clock Friday morning at her home in LaRue, after a two years' illness of consumption.

She was forty years of age and leaves her husband, and four children, two sons and two daughters. Her parents, two brothers and one sister also survive.

Death in Claridon.

Avery, the nine-months-old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Clendennin of Claridon township, died of whooping cough Thursday night at the Clendennin home, five miles east of the city.

The funeral was held Saturday morning. The remains were interred in a vault at Marion cemetery.

A VICTIM OF CARS

John Tobin, an Erie Dispatcher at Galion and a Former Resident of This City.

IS KILLED THURSDAY EVENING

He Steps Backward in Front of a Car of Cars and Is Run Over—One Leg Is Cut Off and His Body Is Mangled—Remains Brought Here Friday.

John Tobin, an Erie dispatcher at Galion, was killed Thursday evening by Big Four passenger No. 16 while it was being made up at that city.

Mr. Tobin was at the Big Four depot with some friends, who were to leave on the train. He stepped back in front of one of the cars being switched, was knocked under the wheels, which cut off one leg and mangled him otherwise. Friends picked him up and everything possible was done to keep him alive, but to no avail, and in about an hour after the accident he died.

The news of the accident was received here shortly after it happend, and his two brothers and other relatives and friends went at once to Galion.

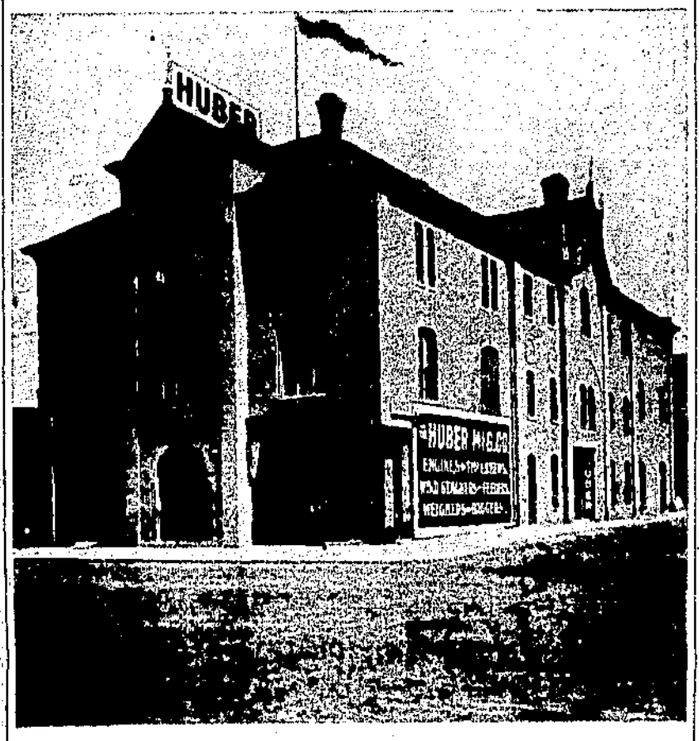
Mr. Tobin was at one time operator at the C. and E. office at the junction in this city. He was a faithful and steady employe, found favor with his superiors and was promoted to the Galion dispatchers' office about five years ago. He has been there ever since, steadily working himself up to the position he held at the time of his death. He was possessed of many excellent traits of character, which won for him the friendship of almost every person he met.

Mr. Tobin was a brother of Mrs. T. J. Griffin of Oak street, Mrs. John O'Connor of Silver street and Maurice and William Tobin of this city. His parents reside at Woodland. He has two other brothers, Richard Tobin of Prospect, and James Tobin of Woodland, and two sisters, Mrs. Byron Maloney and Mrs. Glaze of Prospect.

The remains were brought here Friday from Galion and taken to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Griffin of Oak street. They were met at the depot by a large concourse of friends of the deceased, and were accompanied here by several of his late friends of Galion.

The funeral was held Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the St. Mary's church.

THE HUBER WAREHOUSE AT MINNEAPOLIS.



The above cut is a reproduction of the building in Minneapolis, Minnesota, recently purchased and remodeled by the Huber company of this city for a storage warehouse. The structure is centrally located, being situated about two squares from the center of the city. D. S. Jones of this city, who is connected with the Huber company, is one of the company's officials in Minneapolis.

M. E. CONFERENCES.

Dates and Places of Holding Announced for This Year.

Delaware, O., May 10.—Through Presiding Elder Rev. L. K. Warner of this city the dates, places and presiding bishops for the different Methodist conferences of Ohio for this fall are announced. They are as follows:

Cincinnati conference, Dayton, September 4, Bishop Fitzgerald of St. Louis presiding.

North Ohio at Mt. Gilead, September 11, Bishop Andrews of New York presiding.

East Ohio at New Philadelphia, September 18, Bishop Joyce of Minneapolis presiding.

Central Ohio at Ada September 25, Bishop Walden of Cincinnati presiding.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. Price 25 cents.

MONEY TO LOAN AT FIVE PER Cent—On first mortgage farm security, in Marion county. Make application at office of Crissinger & Guthery, attorneys at law, 101½ north Main street, Marion, Ohio. 33-wk-t-27

MENTALLY UNBALANCED.

Such Is the Condition of Frank Secoy—Lunacy Inquest Held.

Frank Secoy was arrested Tuesday by the sheriff on a lunacy warrant sworn to before Probate Judge Burke by George Secoy, a brother of the young man arrested. He has been mentally unbalanced for some time, but it is only recently that his disposition has become such that his folks can not get along well with him. They decided that he had better be taken where he can be given attention, hence the warrant.

An inquest was held Tuesday and it was decided to make application to have him received at the state hospital for insane at Columbus. The judge has already made the application, and Secoy is in the county jail awaiting the time when he can be taken away.

Secoy is twenty-eight years of age. His illness dates back to when he was five years old, at which time he suffered an attack of brain fever. Ever since then he has been physically and mentally weakened. At times he is as rational and sensible as anyone.

ANNUAL ELECTION

Of St. Paul's Episcopal Church is Held Monday Evening.

The annual parish meeting of St. Paul's took place at the church Monday evening, the work for the past year being reviewed by the rector, Rev. Alfred R. Taylor. The report financially was encouraging and the gain in the roll of communicants remarkable, fifteen having been confirmed during two visitations of the bishop in one year. After a few words of counsel from the rector the annual election of wardens and vestrymen took place, the following being elected:

W. C. Denman, senior warden; Fred G. Dombaugh, junior warden; Edward K. Clark, Wm. Sheppard, and Fred Haberman, vestrymen.

Fred G. Dombaugh was made secretary of the vestry and Wm. Sheppard treasurer of the parish.

BICYCLE ACCIDENT

Happens to A. Schulman and His Six-Year-Old Son.

A. Schulman and his little six-year-old son, Samuel, of south State street were the victims of a painful bicycle accident at noon Tuesday.

Mr. Schulman was going home to dinner, and mounted his wheel at his store on south Main street, placing the little boy on a seat on the front of the machine. When in front of the Sawyer sanatorium the front forks snapped off, throwing both riders to the pavement.

Mr. Schulman was stunned for a few moments, but regained his senses and carried the little boy, who was very badly cut about the head, into the sanatorium, where their injuries were dressed.

Mr. Schulman was bruised severely about the head and face.

WALDO TOWNSHIP

Is Not Well Fixed for the Administration of Justice.

A rather peculiar condition obtains in the little village of Waldo in regard to the justice of peace of the township. At the recent general election, Wm. Michels was elected to succeed Daniel Waddell as justice. Between Michels and Waddell an unfriendly feeling exists, and the newly elected justice of the peace refuses to go to Waddell after the records which he should have to properly dispense justice in the township, and Waddell, on the other hand, is unwilling to take them to Michels, feeling that it is not his duty. There the matter stands.

HALF A DOZEN PACERS

Are Being Given Their Spring Training at the Fairground.

Quite a bunch of side-wheelers are being given their spring training at the fairground now. G. W. Greeno has two which are being given daily work preparatory to the coming campaign, Green Fern, 2:18¼, and a young grandson of Robert McGregor constitute his string. W. H. Moore has E. M. G., 2:18¼, a sorrel colt by Taconette, a son of Bay Berry, and a colt by Coaston. All six are pacers.

Nat Jones has several colts which he is giving a little work and a few early lessons in going along.

Scratch, scratch, scratch; unable to attend to business during the day or sleep during the night. Itching piles, horrible plague. Doan's Ointment cures. Never fails. At any drug store, 50 cents.

Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic.

CURES Biliousness, Constipation, Headaches, Dizziness, Old Sores, Erysipelas, Liver Complaint, Skin Eruptions, Scrofula, "Blues," etc. For sale by Druggists everywhere. 50 cents and $1.00.

ST. VITUS' DANCE A Sure Cure Send for Circular with Testimonials to M. M. Fenner, Fredonia, N. Y.



IN ROCKER VALUES

We excel as we do in everything of the Furniture kind. IF YOU HAVE HAD TROUBLE WITH ROCKERS "FALLING TO PIECES," TRY OURS. We believe that in Rockers, as well as in everything else, the best is none too good for our patrons.

H. SCHAFFNER.

212 SOUTH MAIN.

NATIONAL BANKS

Charles G. Dawes, Comptroller of the Currency, Issues His Statement Monday

SHOWING THE GAIN IN NUMBER

And in the Matter of Circulation—In About One Year There Has Been a Net Increase of Four Hundred and Eighty-One Banks—Ohio Has Thirty-Five of Them.

Washington, May 14.—Charles G. Dawes, comptroller of the currency, in a statement made Monday says:

"On March 14, 1900, the date of the passage of the act authorizing the organization of national banks with a minimum capital of $25,000, permitting the issue of circulation to the par value of bonds deposited and reducing the semi-annual duty on circulation secured by bonds authorized by the act, there were in existence 3,617 national banks, with capital of $616,308,094; bonds on deposit to secure circulation, $214,611,570; circulation secured by bonds $216,374,795.

In the period beginning on March 14, 1900, and terminating on April 27, last, 532 banks, with a capital of $27,387,000 were organized. In the same time thirty-nine banks, with capital of $11,190,000 were placed in voluntary liquidation, and nine with a capital of $850,000 in charge of receivers."

Of a neat increase of 481 banks, the middle states, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri, contributed the greater share, 176 banks, with an aggregate capital of $9,305,000, while the South followed with 127, the Rocky Mountain states organized 109; the Eastern states ninety-five, and the Pacific states and Hawaii fifteen. New England gained but seven banks. By single states, Texas leads with sixty-eight; Pennsylvania is second with fifty-seven, and Ohio third with thirty-five new banks, and an increase in capital stock of $2,745,000.

UNCALLED-FOR

Are the Following Letters at the Local Postoffice.

The following letters remain uncalled for at the local postoffice:

Armore, Mrs.; Adams, A. D.; Bachman Willis; Boyce, James; Bollinger, Fred; Cody G. W.; Chambers, Geo. W.; Davis, Walter; Glaize, N. F.; Houeter, Leslie; Hall, L. E.; Lee, Frank; Lugenbell, F. P.; McClain, OKey; Meaney, Pat; Scott, P. W.; Smith, Lewis; Smith Ernest; Schneider, A. C.; Wright Pat; Evans, Beulah; Fuller, Mary; Gordon, Louise; Mayfield, Jessie; Nichle, Mrs.; Orahood, Mrs. Lizzie; Rapold, Minnie; Lelanders, Estella; Wood, Maud. J. B. Fisher, P. M.

$1.00

To Columbus and return, via Hocking Valley railway, May 19. Tickets sold for morning, good for return Sunday. 143-t5 C. F. Sargent, agent.

Two million Americans suffer the torturing pangs of dyspepsia. No need to. Burdock Blood Bitters cures. At any drug store.

Men's Suits

At Positively Money-Saving Prices.



Hart, Schaffner & Marx

Tailor Made Clothes

$4.50 for choice of Men's Suits, made of handsome Oxford mixtures.

$6.75 for choice of Black Cheviots and fancy all-wool Tweed Suits, correct styles and well tailored.

$7.75 for choice of All-Wool fancy Tweed Suits, in checks, plaids or mixtures, also in fancy Worsteds, Cheviots, Cassimeres.

$9.50 for choice of finely tailored Suits, in Serges, Tweeds, fancy Worsteds and "chalk-line" stripes, all sizes.

$11.75 for choice of perfect-fitting Suits, made by the best tailoring talent in the land, in fancy Worsteds, "chalk-line" stripes, unfinished Worsteds and handsome Scotch effects.

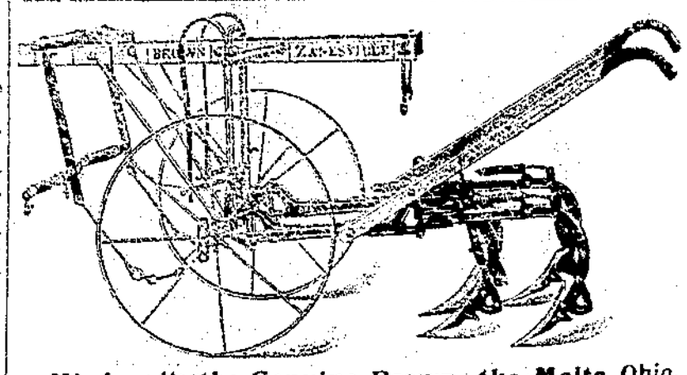
$14.50 for choice of the most correctly tailored Suits, in all the extremely desirable fabrics.

$1.90 for men's well made well fitting Spring Pants in Scotch and Worsted effects.

$2.75 for men's well made well fitting Spring Pants in Worsted stripes, correct styles.

Fastidious dressers are reminded that we are sole agents in Marion for the celebrated H. S. & M. ready to wear clothing.

STRELITZS



We handle the Genuine Brown, the Malta Ohio, and Moline Corn Plows—4 or 6 shovel, pin or spring trip, straight or parallel gauge, eagle claws or spring teeth, riders or walkers.

Prices, $12.00 to $25.00.

KLING & WILSON.

The PRENDERGAST LUMBER & COAL CO.

HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL KINDS OF LUMBER AND COAL

Our Specialty EVERYTHING

PHONE 8

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

HANGS BY A THREAD

Life of Mrs. McKinley Sustained by Stimulants.

SLIGHT HOPES OF HER RECOVERY.

Should the End Come, the President and Party Will Leave Immediately For the East—All Public Functions Abandoned and Deep Gloom Prevails—Governor Nash Poisoned.

San Francisco, May 17.—Mrs. McKinley's life hangs by a thread. She has had no solid food since she reached here on Sunday, and the physicians do not believe she could survive another sinking spell such as she experienced Thursday. The new treatment for low vitality, salt injections into the veins, was administered to Mrs. McKinley, and she responded to the treatment. She suffers little and bears up bravely. During her periods of consciousness her mind has been clear.

The president is constantly at her bedside, and though worn by the vigil, is standing the awful strain with remarkable fortitude. Every banquet and public function planned in his honor here has been abandoned, and the city with heavy heart, is watching Mrs. McKinley's battle for life. If the end should come the president and his party will be ready to start back with the remains within 24 hours. The train which brought them here will be used on the return trip, and all the arrangements have been made to go back by the shortest route, the Central and Union Pacific to Chicago, and thence via the Pennsylvania to Washington. If Mrs. McKinley improves, it is not believed that she will be able to travel before a week from the coming Monday. All the cabinet, with the possible exception of Secretary Long, will remain here to the end. The latter's daughter is very ill at Colorado Springs, and he is very apprehensive that he may be called there at any time.

Story of Her Illness.

Mrs. McKinley's present attack of illness began shortly after she left El Paso. She had stood the trip remarkably well up to that time, with the exception of a slight period of depression during her stay at New Orleans. This, however, soon passed away and she felt unusually well throughout the trip across the state of Texas until El Paso was reached. At that place a bone felon made its first appearance and proved very trying upon her nerves, as well as giving her much pain. The heat and dust of the long desert stretch through New Mexico and Arizona was a severe strain upon her strength.

Before Los Angeles was reached the felon had been once lanced by Dr. Rixey. At the latter place her illness was still further complicated by a severe attack of dysentery, and she had a very bad night at the residence of General Harrison Gray Otis. But she bore up bravely, and insisted, rather against the advice of the president and other members of the party, upon trying to fulfill the social obligations which fell upon her. The tax upon her strength was too great, and after leaving Los Angeles it became apparent to both Dr. Rixey and the president that Mrs. McKinley was a very sick woman. By the time Del Monte was reached she was in almost a complete state of collapse, and she was hurried to San Francisco.

Governor Nash Poisoned.

San Francisco, May 17.—The programs for the entertainment of Governor Nash and the Ohio visitors were declared off on account of the illness of Governor Nash. While attending the christening of one of the big trees in his honor, near Santa Cruz, Monday last, he was poisoned with poison oak. He is partially blinded and suffered very much while addressing the Union League club Wednesday night. He is confined to his bed, and is attended constantly by a physician and nurses. While his affliction is not serious, it prevents him from participating in any of the functions that had been arranged in his honor.

Sympathy Abroad.

London, May 17.—The morning papers refer editorially in terms of deepest sympathy to the illness of Mrs. McKinley, recalling the sympathy displayed by both the president and his wife when Queen Victoria died.

Brokers Assign.

New York, May 17. — Gustav Edward Graff and Thomas F. Nevins, composing the firm of G. Edward Graff & Company, stock and bond brokers, made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. The firm was a member of the Consolidated Exchange, and was caught in the recent squeeze. The liabilities are said to be about $300,000, with assets of $150,000.

Demand Eight Hours.

Butte, Mon., May 17.—The Mill and Smeltermen's union has made a demand for a general eight hour day for all employes in and about the smelters, which has been refused by the Butte and Boston and Colorado mining companies. It is said that Senator Clark's company will also refuse to accede to the demands.

Prodigious Oil Charter.

Austin, Tex., May 17.—The largest oil charter ever incorporated under the laws of Texas was filed in the secretary's department. The charter is that of the J. M. Guffy Petroleum company of Beaumont, capital stock $15,000,000. It means a consolidation of the Guffy-Galey holdings, which are the most extensive in the Texas field.

THIRTY-TWO DROWNED

When the Steamer Federal Foundered Off the Australian Coast.

Victoria, B. C., May 17.—News has been received by the steamer Moana of the loss of the steamer Federal on the Australian coast during a heavy gale. Thirty-two persons perished with her. Six bodies were recovered with a boat, but no other wreckage was found, and it was believed that the vessel foundered near the coast. When the bodies were found dingoes were eating them and were driven away with difficulty. The bodies were badly mangled by the wild dogs and only a few were identified, including Captain Coult and Engineer Hill.

Answer of Mayor Wells.

St. Louis, May 17.—Mayor Wells, through his lawyers, filed his answer to the contest instituted to determine his right to the mayoralty by George W. Parker, the defeated Republican candidate. He also filed an answer to a similar suit instituted by Lee Meriwether, the candidate of the Municipal Ownership party. In answer to the Parker suit Mayor Wells denies each and every allegation. He declares that the count of the ballots by the board of election commissioners shows that he received 43,167 votes to 34,928 cast for Mr. Parker. He further declares that a large number of votes were illegally cast for Mr. Parker, and submits a list of these alleged illegal voters.

No Further Orders.

Washington, May 17.—Late advices received by President O'Connell of the machinists' association indicate that above 25 per cent of the employing machinists throughout the country have agreed to the demands for shorter hours and increased pay. Contrary to an opinion which prevails in some quarters, President O'Connell says there has been no new orders issued from headquarters regarding Monday's big strike. He expects a general acquiescence in the order heretofore issued.

Naval Assignment.

Washington, May 17.—Among the naval orders was that detaching Major Walter, United States marine corps, from service at Cavite and assigning him to Olongapo. It is not made known whether this is in connection with the reports from Manila that friction exists among the marine officers at Cavite. The court of inquiry in progress there was ordered by Admiral Kempff and the navy department officials have little knowledge of the trouble.

Saloonists' New Order.

Cincinnati, May 17.—The opposing faction of the Knights of Royal Arch, the national order of saloonkeepers, who bolted the convention and organized a new order under the name of "The Knights of Fidelity," effected a permanent organization. James Hay of Chicago was elected supreme valiant commander. Indianapolis was selected as the next meeting place for the convention of 1903.

Strike May Be Settled.

Albany, May 17.—Five hours of conference with all the warring elements represented failed to settle the Albany strike of street railway employes. The strikers waived all the demands for the removal of the nonunion men. The executive committee of the Union Traction company will consider the proposition and may accept it and settle the strike.

Platt Amendment.

Havana, May 17.—At a meeting of the committee on relations of the Cuban constitutional convention a majority voted to submit to the convention next Saturday a report advising the acceptance of the Platt amendment. The minority faction asked for time to draw up a minority report, which was granted.

Condition of Mrs. Gage.

Washington, May 17.—It was stated at Secretary Gage's house that there was no change in the condition of Mrs. Gage, who is critically ill. She is still weak but is resting comfortably.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Results of the Several Baseball Games.

American League.

At Chicago—Chicago 11, Milwaukee 1.
At Boston—Boston 7, Baltimore 8.
At Cleveland—Cleveland 2, Detroit 5.
At Washington—Washington 12, Philadelphia 5.

CLUBS	W	L	PC	CLUBS	W	L	PC
Det't	15	5	.750	Bost	7	10	.412
Balto	11	5	.688	Milw	8	12	[illegible]
Chic	1[illegible]	7	.6?0	Phila	5	12	[illegible]
Wash	10	6	.625	Cleve.	4	16	.200

National League.

At Boston—Boston 2, St. Louis 6.
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia 12, Pittsburg 2.
At Brooklyn—Brooklyn 4, Cincinnati 6.
At New York—New York [illegible], Chicago 11.

CLUBS	W	L	PC	CLUBS	W	L	PC
Cin'ti	1[illegible]	7	.6?0	Phila	10	10	.500
N. Y.	10	6	.625	Brook	8	11	.421
Pitts	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	St. L	8	1[illegible]	.400
Bost	9	8	.5?4	Chica	8	17	[illegible]

Western Association.

At Fort Wayne—Fort Wayne 5, Indianapolis 2.
At Marion, Ind.—Marion 3, Louisville 4.
At Toledo—Toledo 5, Columbus 0.
At Grand Rapids—Grand Rapids 6, Dayton 2.

CLUBS	W	L	PC	CLUBS	W	L	PC
Ind	14	4	.778	Marion	9	10	.477
Grd R	15	5	.750	Ft. W	8	12	.400
Toledo	12	7	.632	Dayton	7	12	[illegible]
Louis	11	[illegible]	.750	Cols	1	18	.052

Turf Winners.

At Chicago—The Esmond, The Rush, Impromptu, Robert Waddell, Birdie D., Host.

At Oakland—McAlbert, Flattered, Rory Ough, Doublet, Katie Gibbons, Hagerdon.

At Newport—Lady Kent, King Lord, Sweet Dream, Flop Rice, Strathbrook.

At St. Louis—Donna Bella, Marie Belle, Jimlin, Walhalla, Acton, Dissenter, Bir...

At Morris Park—Petra II, Essolle, Colfadden, Firearm, King Pepper, Ruffian.

At Latonia—Prince Saber, Torgido, Endurance By Right, Isobe, South Trimble, Bill Massie.

FIRED UPON THE MOB

But the Bullets Struck Several Innocent Bystanders.

MORE BLOOD SPILLED AT ALBANY.

Two Merchants and a Citizen Fatally Shot During a Clash Between the Militia and the Strikers' Sympathizers—Others Injured in a Charge. Efforts to Effect a Settlement.

Albany, May 17.—As the result of a volley fired by soldiers escorting a streetcar at a demonstrative crowd, three men, innocent spectators, were fatally shot, and several severely wounded. This act stirred anew the feeling of hatred against the troops, and the guards are bitterly denounced.

Those fatally wounded are William Walsh and Leroy Smith, merchants, both shot by national guardsmen, and William Marshall, a nonunion motorman, skull fractured. Others most seriously injured are: George Boozi, citizen, cheek ripped open by bayonet, William Rooney, citizen, shot by national guard, Gilbert Hall, nonunion motorman, shot by mob.

Neither of the men had been guilty of an offense, but were caught in a crowd, some member of which had stoned the guardsmen, and by mischance were hit. The disturbance was not a serious one, and "murder" is the title applied by inflamed public sentiment to the shooting. The guardsmen seemed to have followed their duty as soldiers, for they were under orders to shoot if assaulted.

It was on the last run of the soldiers on the cars that the tragedy of the day occurred. The cars were on Broadway, moving northward, and a constantly swelling crowd was gathered about Union depot. The first of the workday folk had been released by the whistles that sounded through the manufacturing district, and they were pouring into the crowd. Near Columbia street a truck blocked the way of a car and, urged on by the driver, refused to move on as speedily as desired. Some one in the crowd was very noisy and there was much confusion. The car finally moved forward into the next block and another stone was hurled at it. There was a sharp command, and as the car slowed down four shots were fired from it. Leroy Smith lounged on the steps of his store, William Walsh, his business neighbor from across the street, was his immediate companion, and a small crowd hung about near them.

It was into this crowd that the guards fired at a range of less than 20 feet. Smith and Walsh were both shot in the abdomen and fell where they stood. Walsh died a few hours afterward. A third man, William Rooney, was slightly hurt by a glancing bullet. Some of the guards stepped from the car and reloaded their pieces. The startled crowd fell back at the first shot and a moment later the guards sprang aboard the car and were rapidly wheeled from the scene. Smith and Walsh were hurried away to hospitals, and an angry crowd swarmed in the street to curse and denounce the guards.

Smith is a member of the shoe manufacturing firm of Smith & Herrick, and a citizen of wealth, respectability and prominence. He is a member of the Albany club and a whist expert of national reputation. He is 50 years of age and has a family. Walsh was the head of a plumbing house and well known in business circles. Neither man has taken any part other than as spectators in the demonstration that provoked the shooting.

Major General Roe intends to take every precaution and ordered out the Ninth regiment of New York. It will arrive here this afternoon, 500 strong, and if the strike is not settled will assist in opening up the other lines of the traction company in this city.

Mitchell to Rest Up.

Indianapolis, May 17.—Mr. John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers is preparing to take a month's vacation. The nervous strain he has undergone during the last year in the settlement of strikes that were pending in the anthracite region and elsewhere make it necessary for a long rest. It was stated by W. B. Wilson, national secretary of the mine workers, that the affairs of the organization were never in better condition, and that the situation throughout the entire coal field is more satisfactory than it has been for a long time.

Cincinnati Machinists.

Cincinnati, May 17.—Several prominent labor leaders are expected here the latter part of this week to manage the affairs for the machinists throughout the country if they go on strike on Monday next. Not only Samuel Gompers and Thomas Kidd of the American Federation of Labor will take part in the struggle but it is said that the best leaders from all the national unions of the east will be ordered to Cincinnati, from where the fight throughout the country will be managed.

Brotherhood of Trainmen.

Milwaukee, May 17.—W. T. Newman of Denver was elected fourth vice grand master of the Brotherhood of Trainmen. This is the new office created by an amendment to the constitution. The next biennial convention will be held in Denver.

Mine Closed.

Colorado Springs, May 17.—The Portland mine, employing 700 men, was closed indefinitely owing to trouble between the miners' unions over the employment of nonunion miners. It is not believed the trouble will spread to other mines in the Cripple Creek district.

BY SCHOOLMATES

A Tot of Seven Is Beaten to Death. The Cause.

Harbor Beach, Mich., May 17.—Blanche Reynolds, 7, is dead as the result of a beating administered to her by young schoolmates, who are said to have been angry because her parents had forbidden Blanche to play with them. Her 9-year-old brother was assaulted the day following the assault on Blanche, and Hattie Harriman, 14, is under arrest charged with assault and battery on the boy.

A Warm Number.

Dublin, May 17.—"The Irish People," Mr. William O'Brien's paper, contains a nine-column attack on Mr. Wyndham, the Irish secretary, for the recent seizure of the paper because of its insulting references to King Edward. The general policy of Mr. Wyndham is also assailed. "Villainy," "treachery," "hypocrisy" and "mendacity" are frequently used in reference to Mr. Wyndham, who, in conclusion, is called "a liar, sneak and backbiter."

Extortioner Decoyed.

St. Joseph, Mo., May 17.—Thomas Ashton, a wealthy stockman living south of this city, received several letters threatening himself, his home and family with destruction unless he deposited $12,000 in gold at a designated spot. Detectives watched a decoy placed at the spot and captured the writer, who proved to be William Plamm, 22, a farmer, who confessed that he got the idea from the Cudahy case in Omaha.

Railway Annual.

Cleveland, May 17.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburg road was held here. The only business transacted was the election of a board of directors. The only change from last year's directorate was the election of Frank J. Jones of Cincinnati to succeed E. A. Ferguson of Cincinnati, who declined a re-election.

Kentucky Knights Templar.

Lexington, Ky., May 17.—The fifty-fourth annual conclave of the grand commandery of the Kentucky Knights Templar have concluded their official labors. John Grubbs Orndorff of Russellville was elected past grand commander. The place for the next meeting has not been decided on yet, but will likely be at Louisville.

Narrow Escape.

Iron Belt, Wis., May 17.—Fire started in shaft No. 2 of the Atlantic mine. One hundred and fifty men who were working in the mine got out in safety after wading through smoke and fire for a distance of 500 feet, many of the men being nearly overcome by smoke. The mine has been shut down. The loss will be considerable.

Democratic Central Committee.

Columbus, O., May 17.—The Democratic state central committee will meet at the Great Southern hotel in this city on Tuesday, May 28. The meeting will be called to order at 2 p. m. by Chairman Lewis Bricker of Mansfield. The time and place for the Ohio Democratic convention will be named.

Pork Packer.

Indianapolis, May 17.—L. W. Fletcher for nearly half a century identified with pork packing industry in this city, as a member of the firm of Coffin Fletcher & Company died suddenly, aged 75. He leaves a widow and three grown children.

HELEN HAY'S NEW WORK.

"Rose of Dawn" Is a Poem With a "Hiawatha" Swing.

Miss Helen Hay, daughter of the secretary of state, has burst into poetry. This error is hereditary, says the New York Evening World. It was her father who called down upon his head many years ago the indignation of the religious element by stating in his poem, "Little Breeches," that angels in rescuing a boy from the elements were "in a darned sight better business than loafin around the throne."

Miss Helen is the elder of the secretary's two daughters. She is a rather pretty girl and decidedly given to literature. Otherwise she is popular in Washington. Her book of verse, which is shortly to be published in New York city, is called "The Rose of Dawn." It is a love story of the south seas, of which vicinity Miss Hay disclaims all personal knowledge.

"The Rose of Dawn" opens with the story of a tribal fishing party. The tragic hero of the poem is named Uhla, and he is thus introduced:

Uhla was he called, and in his veins
There ran a slender stream of northern blood.
He bore upon his old and indolent heart,
Scarred with the stars of war, a white device
Taka, daughter of chiefs and Fijis' pride,
Lily of maidens, was betrothed to him.
Desirous eyes singed him with envy's crown.

There is nothing in this to suggest the "Little Breeches" of her sire nor his "Jim Bludsoe," with its "I'll hold her nozzle ag'in the bank till the last galoot's ashore," but there is something reminiscent of Longfellow. It has a "Hiawatha" touch, and when she describes the topic maidens bathing one can fancy oneself at the Hoffman House bar gazing at the nymphs with Satyr looking on, for Miss Hay writes:

One with diving skill
Curved her sweet length to lie within the palm
Of a strong wave and so was brought to shore.

Later in the poem Taka, who is the sweetheart of Uhla, meets a young chieftain of another tribe, and he wins her promptly and effectually. His name is Malua, and thus does the secretary's daughter describe Taka's unconditional surrender:

No word was said.
She knew not that she loved, he only knew
She was the moon of women, but their hearts,
Wiser than they, had flowered into one.

Of course Uhla loses, and Malua wins in a walk, but it is a very nice poem and encouraging, and Miss Hay will probably be heard from again.

BY A BIG MAJORITY

House of Commons Adopts the Brodrick Army Scheme.

SPICY SPEECHES BEFORE THE VOTE.

Intimations That the Interests of the British Empire Are Committed to a Light-Hearted Crew—Another Expedition Against the Boxers—Other Foreign Intelligence.

London, May 17.—In winding up the debate on the army bill in the house of commons Mr. A. J. Balfour, the government leader, denied that there was any large body of opinion hostile to the scheme of Mr. Brodrick, the secretary of state for war. The amendment of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, in which he said the proposals largely increased the existing burdens without adding substantially to the military strength of Great Britain and asked for figures and definite statements, was rejected by a vote of 327 to 211. Mr. Brodrick's scheme was then adopted by a vote of 305 to 163.

In the course of his speech Mr. Balfour made the sensational statement that, at one moment toward the end of 1899, there were in Great Britain only 3,300 rounds of small arm ammunition, with no reserve of artillery ammunition, except what was actually with the guns retained at home. Mr. Balfour made the revelation in an attempt to fasten on the Liberals negligence in the matter of military supplies.

The Liberal papers seize upon Mr. Balfour's sensational statement in the house, referring to it as "an amazing indiscretion." The Daily News says: "This shows how near to ruin Mr. Chamberlain and his colleagues brought the country." "To such light hearted gentlemen," exclaims The Daily Chronicle, "are the interests of a great empire committed."

The government's immense majority for Mr. Brodrick's scheme is not regarded as representing the opinion of the house of commons. There was no cross voting, but Mr. Winston Churchill and a few other Unionists abstained from voting.

What It Means.

Liverpool, May 17.—At the meeting of the Liverpool chamber of commerce Mr. Alfred Jones, president of the chamber, who is also head of the firm of Elder, Dempster & Company, said: It is much better for the Americans to buy ships here than to build them for themselves, and nobody can blame Englishmen for accepting American dollars, but there is an element of great danger in this transfer, because it means a combination between the American railways and sea carrying facilities. We must realize that the United States intend so far as possible, to make themselves the manufacturers for the world."

To Broaden the Gauge.

City of Mexico, May 17.—It is reported on excellent authority that the national railroad between this city and Laredo will begin to broaden the gauge, making the road a standard gauge, which has long been a cherished idea of President Raoul. The recent changes and appointments of officials are said to be with a view to making the national road a standard gauge so as to avoid the transshipment of passengers and freight on the Texas border.

Another Expedition.

London, May 17.—Dr. Morrison, wiring to The Times from Peking, says: "The German staff have notified the allies of their intention to send another expedition to suppress 'Boxers' in the southern part of the province of Chi Li, beyond Ching Ching, and have invited the co-operation of the allies. The departure of French troops has been countermanded."

Strike Riots.

St. Petersburg, May 17.—Strike riots have occurred in the cotton mills on the Viborg side of the Neva. It is reported that many have been killed.

French Ambassador at Chicago.

Chicago, May 17. — Jules M. Cambon, the French ambassador to the United States, was the guest of Chicago for a day and was the central figure in a series of receptions and feasts. M. Cambon came to the city to officially recognize in behalf of the republic of France the union of the Alliance Francaise with the University of Chicago. The alliance's purpose is to increase the use and study of the French language.

Torpedo Boat Bagley.

Bath, Me., May 17. — The torpedo boat Bagley was given an official trial run of two hours at sea and her performance was even better than that of the Barney, her average time over the entire course being 29.2 knots. In the last hour she made 30 knots and for a period of five minutes she attained a speed of 30.2. The contract speed is 28 knots.

Bridge Across the Ohio.

Washington, May 17. — The secretary of war has approved a recommendation of the chief of the engineers for the proposed plan of a railroad bridge across the Ohio river from Bellaire, O., to Benwood, W. Va. The span is to be 700 feet long at mid channel.

An Error.

Montgomery, Ala., May 17. — The Seattle (Wash.) dispatch saying that Felix Johnston, who committed suicide in that city, was probably a brother of Governor Johnston of Alabama, is an error. Governor Johnston has no brother named Felix.

MODERATORS.

Elected by Presbyterian Assemblies. Southern Wing.

Little Rock, May 17.—One hundred and sixty-five commissioners were present when the retiring moderator, Judge Joseph W. Martin of Little Rock, called the forty-first session of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States, popularly known as the Southern Presbyterian church, to order. The stated clerk, Rev. W. A. Alexander of Clarksville, Tenn., announced that there there had been no changes in the number or designation of presbyteries during the last year. Dr. Neander Woods of Memphis was elected moderator by acclamation.

General Assembly.

Philadelphia, May 17.—The Presbyterian general assembly disposed of two important matters. Rev. Henry Collin Minton, D. D., of San Anselmo, Cal., was elected moderator, and by an emphatic vote the assembly decided to accept the "Peoria plan" of choosing standing committees though an effort was made to obviate the system. Rev. Dr. Minton's only opponent was Rev. George T. Purves, D. D., LL.D., of New York. Of the 614 votes cast Dr. Minton received 327 and Dr. Purves 276.

Fatal Hypnotism.

Woonsocket, R. I., May 17.—During an exhibition of hypnotism given by Professor Franke Farnsworth and wife of Fitchburg at the opera house one of the subjects, Thomas Bolton, also of Fitchburg, was killed. Mr. Bolton was resting between two chairs with a 600 pound stone on his body. A local blacksmith, Clifford Trask, attempted to break the stone with a sledgehammer. The chair on which Bolton's head rested gave way and the subject fell to the floor, the stone crushing his head. He died shortly after. Farnsworth and Trask were placed under arrest. Bolton had been traveling with Farnsworth as one of his subjects.

Ohio Municipal League.

Cleveland, May 17.—Mayor Johnson went before the League of Ohio Municipalities in session here and secured the appointment of a committee consisting of Ohio mayors to go before the state board of equalization for railroad property in this state. Officers were elected by the league as follows: President, Mayor Lindemuth of Dayton; vice president, Mayor Johnson of Urbana; secretary, Dr. S. O. Giffin of Columbus; treasurer, Mayor Orbison of Carthage; trustees, Mayor Cassidy of Bellefontaine, Mayor Williams of Niles and Mayor Linkhart of Xenia.

Boxing Bout Declared Off.

Oshkosh, Wis., May 17.—In deference to the mandate of Governor La Follette the boxing contest scheduled to take place between Jack Root of Chicago and "Kid" Carter of Brooklyn was declared off by Manager Moore of the Oshkosh Athletic club. The governor notified the local authorities that the fight should not take place, and that he had sent Adjutant General A. R. Boardman and Attorney General E. H. Hicks to Oshkosh to see that his orders were carried out.

New Zealand Wants In.

Vancouver, B. C., May 17.—Australian papers received here represent New Zealand as seriously considering an application to join the Australian Confederation. A New Zealand federal commission has been traveling through the federal states, in each of which the feeling was strongly favorable to New Zealand entering the commonwealth. The commission has prepared a report favorable to the project which will be submitted to the New Zealand parliament.

Smallpox In a Convent.

Detroit, May 17.—Fifteen cases of smallpox were discovered in St. Francis Polish convent on St. Aubin avenue, and the entire institution has been quarantined by the board of health. There are 100 children and 30 nuns in the convent. The victims have the disease in a mild form, and no deaths are expected.

Grist Mills Burned.

Birmingham, Ala., May 17.—A disastrous fire visited Talladega, destroying the Talladega grist mills and partially consuming building and stock of the Talladega Mercantile company. The loss is estimated at $60,000, with about $35,000 insurance.

Consul Ayers Home.

New York, May 17.—The Hon. J. M. Ayers of Ohio, the United States consul at Rosario, Argentine Republic, arrived here on the steamer Etona.

THIS AND THAT.

Telegraphic Intelligence of the World in Tabloid Form.

John Flinn of Pittsburg murdered at Chillicothe, O.

Fast freight steamer D. D. Ewing sunk in the Soo.

Strike of 6,000 cigarmakers ended at Tampa, Fla., the men gaining their Strike of 6,000 cigarmakers ended at

American schooner Helene Nicholson of Tacoma wrecked on a reef near New Caledonia.

E. J. Pinney of Cleveland nominated for governor by the Ohio Prohibition convention.

George Van Alstine, 3, fell into a vault in the rear of his father's yard at Columbus, O., and was killed.

A washout wrecked a freight on Union Pacific near Sharon Springs, Kan. Engineer Harriman and Brakeman Cosgrove were killed.

John Shermer, 12, was thrown from a wagon by a runaway and instantly killed at Dyersville, Ia. His mother witnessed the accident, and finding her son lifeless, dropped dead.

SYMPOSIUM ON TRUSTS.

Views of Prominent Men on an Important Question.

RUSSELL SAGE OPPOSED TO THEM.

Noted Financier Says a Squeeze Is Inevitable; Reaction Must Come. Five Magnates Say They Are Not a Menace—Charles Schwab Claims They Are a Gain to the State.

From a symposium on the trust question published in The North American Review the following extracts were made. Russell Sage, speaking on the question, says:

It is perhaps ungracious to sound a harsh note in a company so happy and well content as we are today in Wall street, but to me there seems to be something very much like sleight of hand in the way industries are doubling up in value. Here we have a factory which may be turning out anything from toys to locomotives. It falls into the hands of the consolidators and, whereas it was worth $50,000 yesterday, today it is worth $150,000—at least on paper. Under these circumstances a squeeze seems to me inevitable. A reaction must come as soon as the banks realize the situation. They had better remain content with the old fashioned system of honest competition.

The larger the output the smaller relatively is the cost of production, says Charles M. Schwab, president of the steel trust. This is a trade axiom. It is the recognition of this principle that has brought about the era of business consolidation now in full swing in the United States. Of course there are limits beyond which this cannot be carried. It is possible to conceive of an enterprise so huge that it would be unwieldy, but thus far the danger point in this direction is not in sight.

That there is danger to the state is a preposterous idea. On the contrary, the well managed combination is a distinct gain to the state. Any one who doubts this need only consult the foreign newspapers.

On one point Mr. Sage is undoubtedly right, asserts James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern railway. There is in the community a general feeling of hostility toward the railroad and industrial consolidations that have been effected and toward those that are now under way. This hostility is strong, but undefined.

Under the new system a different usage prevails. Operating expenses are reduced by combining a number of institutions under one management; useless officers and unproductive middlemen are cut off; the systems of purchasing and distributing are simplified. Thus the Carnegie company took its iron from its own mines, made its coke in its own ovens and shipped the finished product over its own railroad or in its own vessels.

The result that the receipts per ton per mile by the railroads fell from $1.99 in 1870 to 70 cents in 1899 has been attained largely through combinations and consolidations, which, contrary to the impression generally entertained, have not resulted in abolishing competition, but rather in economies of operation and improvement of service, accompanied by a steady reduction in rates, says E. B. Thurber, president of the United States Export association. Railway freight rates in the United States are less than one-half those of other principal countries. Our railways carry our chief products 1,000 miles to our seaboard for less than the railroads of other countries charge for carrying these products 200 miles inland from the seacoast after they have crossed the ocean.

Charles R. Flint, treasurer of the United States Rubber company, says:

While Mr. Sage's article has little value as an exposition of facts that exist, it has this merit: The paper offers an excellent vehicle on which the general popular ignorance regarding the question of industrial consolidations may be carried to the public market place and exhibited in the stocks. To pretend that industrials or "trusts," as the people are fond of calling them, constitute a political or economical menace is absurd. Instead of concentrating the wealth of the country in the hands of a few people, the consolidations have exactly the reverse effect. Where, under the old conditions, there were 100 stockholders there are today 1,000 or 2,000. Labor is immeasurably benefited by the new conditions.

James Logan, general manager of the United States Envelope company, says:

I firmly believe that, as a general proposition, business under the consolidation is conducted more honestly and that the buyer gets more nearly what he buys and pays for than he did when the firms which make up the consolidation were conducting their business as private organizations. The reason for this is not hard to find. Competition is industrial war. Ignorant, unrestricted competition, carried to its logical conclusion, means death to some of the combatants and injury for all. Even the victor does not soon recover from the wounds received in the conflict.

The Egg Laying Record—Who Can Beat It?

A local man claims that he has some white Leghorn hens that now hold the world's record in the line of laying, says the Springfield Republican. These 17 hens laid 311 eggs during March and 327 last month, making a total of 638. They have not been urged to lay in any manner and are tame, gentle hens, whose only idea is to be useful.

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PLAIN LANGUAGE

Is Used by a Physician in a Discussion in the City of New York on Tuberculosis.

THE DEATH OF CONSUMPTIVES

Is Recommended Rather Than the Usual Course of Endeavoring To Prolong Their Lives, Allowing Them To Marry and Thus Increase the Aggregate of Suffering.

New York, May 17.—The second annual American congress of tuberculosis experts is now in session in this city. Some radical measures for the prevention of consumption have been advocated and some startling facts about present conditions have been brought out.

It was pointed out that 14,000 persons died in New York state yearly of consumption and in the country it causes more deaths than all other diseases combined. Seventy-four per cent of these, it was said, could be saved if competent physicians took charge of the patients in the early stages of the disease. One member of the congress said that consumption is the only disease which causes a man to die because he is poor. Free state sanitariums should be established for consumptives without means.

Dr. Uhlrich of Wheeling, West Virginia, caused a sensation by saying: "In regard to confirmed consumptives who have passed the years of childhood and for whom there is no hope of recovery, I am going to say something that may be stigmatized as unfeeling and cruel. But, on the principle of the greatest good to the greatest number, I regard the idea as humane.

"What I want to suggest is this: In every case of confirmed and hopeless tuberculosis, desist from all efforts to prolong life, devoting your entire energy to making your patient as comfortable as possible, even if the means should have a tendency to shorten life.

"For if you lengthen out the span of a miserable existence, permitting the unhappy being to marry and send out into the world an infected progeny to increase the aggregate of suffering in geometrical progression until the earth is filled with pale, emaciated, unhappy, useless men and women, do you feel that you have accomplished a humanitarian work?"

STORM CENTER.

That's the Position Cincinnati Will Hold in Relation to Strikes

Cincinnati, May 17.—Cincinnati will be the storm center of the threatened strike of machinists, scheduled to take place next Monday unless the manufacturers in the metal trades' association or the machinists union effect a compromise. All that the local metal trades' association will concede will be fifty-four hours a week. The demand for a twelve and a half per cent. increase in wages will not be granted, neither will the control of the shops be given to the union. This was formally decided upon at a secret meeting of the association last night. The advisability of locking out the men was also considered. Should the strike occur six thousand men in this city will be thrown out of employment. The closing of these shops will also affect every foundry in the city and throw out of employment about 8,000 more men.

The machinists held a meeting last night and decided to strike if their demands are not granted. There are about 11,000 machinists in this city and almost one-half that number are members of the union. The non-union men are said to be in sympathy with the unionists.

TO BURN DOWN JAIL.

That's the Aim of a Noted Alabama Safe Robber.

Birmingham, Ala., May 17.—Frank Miller, alias Dutch Henry, a noted safe robber, under sentence to hang June 28 for the murder of Policemen Adams and Kirby, who arrested him after he and his gang had blown open the safe of the Standard Oil company, fifteen months ago, attempted to burn down the county jail early Thursday by saturating the bedding in his cell with oil from a small lamp which had been given him to read by. The fire was discovered when the smoke penetrated the jail. A hose was turned on and the fire was quickly extinguished. Miller, who narrowly escaped cremation, was not allowed to leave his cell. Miller is one of the most desperate criminals in America.

RECENT RIOT

Results in a Murder at Petersburg, Indiana.

Petersburg, Ind., May 17.—A murder occurred at Winslow near here late Wednesday afternoon, as a sequel to the recent miners' riot there. Benjamin and Joe Hook, miners from Ayreshire, encountered Hida Wright, deputy town marshal, and a bloody battle ensued. Joe Hook was instantly killed and the officer was perhaps fatally wounded. Ben Hook first cut the marshal with a razor. Joe Hook next rushed up, when Wright shot him, the bullet crashing through his brain. Ben Hook was arrested and locked up. Sheriff Bass and deputies have been called to Winslow to protect the citizens as another invasion of miners is feared.

GREEN CAMP ITEMS.

Happenings of More Than Usual Note in the Village.

Green Camp, May 17.—Mrs. Williams and two children of Columbus are visiting Mrs. Williams' mother.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Lowe, a son.

Mrs. Sarah Hudson, who has been visiting some months with her daughter at Detroit, has returned to Ohio, and is now with her daughter, Mrs. Johnston.

The school board elected teachers for the coming year Monday evening. A Mr. Chance of Holmes county was elected principal. He is a graduate of Oberlin and Ada and comes highly recommended. Miss Maud Anselment of Caledonia will teach the same school she taught the past winter. Miss Rauh of LaRue will teach the intermediate and Miss Laura Porter the primary schools.

Rev. David Gow, who was formerly pastor of the Baptist church, but who now resides in Greenwood, Pennsylvania, is looking after his business interests here and visiting old friends. He preached a gospel sermon Wednesday evening to a large congregation. He is pleased to note the improvements in the village.

H. W. Knickle and son were at Prospect Wednesday.

The township Sunday-school convention will be held in the Baptist church Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Kate Hopkins, who has been in such feeble health for the past two years, was removed to a sanitarium at Marion.

Mrs. Edith Welch has gone to Caledonia to attend the commencement exercises.

Rev. Mr. Shook and family visited at the home of George Rutter near Prospect Thursday.

Miss Edna Somerlot is home from Galion.

CLARIDON NOTES.

Happenings of Interest in the Little Hamlet to the East.

Adelaide, May 17.—Earnest Converse and his son, Carroll, of LaRue are visiting Mr. Converse's parents this week.

Mrs. Horace Eberhardt of Marion is visiting friends here this week.

Mr. T. D. Williams and family of Marion visited with friends here Sunday.

Joseph Squibb has the banner wool sheep of this vicinity. He has five sheep and they sheared fifty-three pounds of wool.

W. A. Early is finishing the school at Egypt for C. I. Smithson, who has the mumps.

The Epworth league gave a very entertaining program last Sunday evening, it being the twelfth anniversary of the league.

Benjamin Hines and daughter, Miss Martha, returned to their home in Mercer county last Saturday.

Mrs. W. L. Bird is again sick.

AYRES WAS MURDERED

Another Witness Sees Woman Go Down Fire Escape.

Washington, May 17.—There is no longer any doubt that James Seymour Ayres, the young census office clerk from Michigan, met his death at the hands of a woman. A second witness was discovered Thursday who saw the mysterious figure leave Ayres' room by the window.

This witness, Wm. Wolf, a fourteen-year-old boy, lives opposite the Kenmore. Yesterday at breakfast he told his folks that he had been awakened about 2 o'clock. He rushed to the window in time to see a woman emerge from a window on the fourth floor of the hotel, and start to climb down the fire escape. As he told his story before it was known that there had been a murder, and he Thursday identified the window in question as that of Ayres' room, his testimony is regarded as definitely establishing the fact of murder and by a woman.

THE FRENCHMAN

Does Up Major Taylor, the Dusky American Champion.

Paris, May 17.—At the cycle races at Princess park Thursday afternoon, Jacquelin, the French champion, beat Major Taylor, the dusky champion from America in two races hand running.

Taylor sailed from the United States February 2 expressly to meet Jacquelin in the race pulled off Thursday.

The program arranged was that the men were to ride two match races of one mile each. It is probable that Jacquelin, having beaten Taylor, will be invited to come to America to ride against the American flyers in August.

NEXT THURSDAY

The Jury for the Trial of Thomas G. Barker Will Be Drawn.

Jersey City, N. J., May 17.—Thos. G. Barker, who shot Rev. John Keller, at Arlington, on February 2, will be tried by a struck jury. This was decided Thursday by Judge Blair on motion of Prosecutor Erwin. The jury will be drawn next Thursday.

Barker will be tried for atrocious assault. He shot the minister from ambush, after his wife had made an alleged confession to him in which she accused the clergyman of assaulting her.

All druggists sell Dr. [illegible]

TWENTY-SIX FEET

The Young Son of Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Parlette Falls That Distance from Church Cupola

IN THE VILLAGE OF LOCKINGTON

Death Results from the Injuries Sustained by the Lad—Sickness Appears To Have a Firm Hold on the Village on the Big Scioto—Personal News and Gossip.

LaRue, May 17.—The Misses Allie Crowther and Della McMellan of near Kenton, spent Wednesday with friends at this place.

The many friends of Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Parlette were grieved to learn of the sad death of their small son, John, at Lockington Monday. The boy in company with another boy, climbed to the top of a cupola of the M. E. church at that place, and in some maner slipped, falling a distance of about twenty-six feet, sustaining injuries which caused his death. The funeral services were held Wednesday at his home.

Miss Cloe Halsted of Marseilles is visiting her sister, Mrs. George Manley.

Mr. G. A. L. Markwith returned home from Greenville, Monday, where he was called to attend the funeral of his brother. Mrs. Markwith and children returned home Thursday.

Mr. Will Sifritt of Marion spent Tuesday with his brother, Dr. N. Sifritt.

Rev. H. Katerjohn of Kenton visited several days with his sister, Mrs. U. O. Gerlach this week.

John Pfeiffer of Pfeiffer was a guest at the John Alt home this week.

Mr. J. H. Leonard was at Kenton Monday on business.

Ed Mealey of Marion was visiting with his LaRue friends the first of the week.

Mrs. W. M. Tracy is enjoying the week visiting her parents near Richwood.

U. O. Gerlach visited with his parents at Kenton Sunday.

The Misses Baker of near Richwood are visiting at the home of their uncle, H. P. Baker.

Little Nita Heybeck is slowly recovering from an attack of the measles.

Ray Hesser left Wednesday morning for Ada, where he will make an extended visit with his grandparents at that place.

Mrs. J. H. Leonard has returned home from a two weeks' visit with her daughter, Mrs. Zoa Keys, at Marysville.

Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Davis were at Marion Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bloom of Kenton visited with their daughter, Mrs. Henry Kreinbihl, Tuesday.

Mrs. M. Ryan of Marion is the guest of Mrs. M. Hannegan, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Mund of Mt. Victory are visiting at the Spaulding home on north High street.

Mrs. C. H. Topliff, who has been having a siege of the measles, is reported quite poorly.

The aged Mr. Davis, who is suffering with the rheumatism, is reported to be rapidly growing worse.

Mrs. Lige Sagers is quite poorly, having liver trouble.

Mr. Irey Anderson is quite sick at his home on School street, being afflicted with stomach trouble.

Mr. Vinson of Shelby is here looking after his property, which he intends to improve in the near future.

'Squire Denman came home from Marion Wednesday, where he has been the past week serving on the jury.

The death of David Van Buskirk occurred Tuesday morning about 6 o'clock, from Bright's disease, at the home of his son west of town. He was seventy-five years, five months and twenty-nine days old and leaves two sons and two daughters. The funeral services were held Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Grace Chapel, Rev. J. A. Sutton officiating. Interment was made in the Burnside cemetery.

Isadore Glick of Columbus is visiting his brother, Frank, this week.

Floyd Terry has been visiting friends at Bellefontaine and Rushsylvania the past week.

Dr. W. H. Hinklin of Marion was in our village Wednesday.

WORKING DILIGENTLY

Are the Various Committees for Observance of Decoration Day.

Extensive preparations are being made to observe Decoration day which, if carried out, will make the celebration one of the most marked of its kind ever held in this city.

The members of the various committees appointed recently to perfect arrangements for the exercises have all been working diligently to make the celebration a success.

The invitation committee issued invitations Thursday to all the secret societies, both civic and military, local military organizations, to the employes of the various manufactories in the city, the mayor, police force, city officials and employes, ministerial association, various clubs, mail carriers and postoffice employes and street railway officials and employes.

The mayor has already notified the committee that the invitation to the police force has been accepted. All of the others invited will undoubtedly accept, so it is estimated that fully 300 men will be in line.

Mayor Mader made the suggestion, Thursday afternoon, that the business men close their stores during the afternoon of the day, and the mayor's suggestion will probably be carried out.

ARTZ-BAUER.

Pretty Marriage at Home of Bride's Parents Thursday Night.

Mr. Charles H. Artz and Miss Amelia L. Bauer were married Thursday evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Bauer, who reside just west of the city on the Green Camp pike.

The ceremony was performed at 7 o'clock, Dr. A. E. Smith officiating. The bride and groom were attended by Miss Florence Bauer and Mr. Frank Bauer, sister and brother of the bride. The wedding was attended by about sixty friends.

After the friends had extended congratulations, an elegant wedding supper was served.

Mr. and Mrs. Artz were presented with many very beautiful presents.

Mr. Artz is a practicing physician of Lindsey, where he is a well known and popular young man. Mrs. Artz is quite well known in this city and has numerous friends, not only here, but in the vicinity in which she resides.

Mr. and Mrs. Artz will make their home in Lindsey.

EUROPE AGAINST US.

France's Ex-Minister of Commerce Predicts General Tariff War.

M. Jules Siegfried, who was France's minister of industry, commerce and the colonies in the cabinet of Ribot in 1892 and 1893, discussed the trade situation in an interview in Chicago the other night.

"If the great trusts in this country," he said, "encroach on European markets to the detriment of European manufacturers, I predict a combination of the commercial countries of Europe to raise tariffs on American goods to almost prohibitive figures. There is but one logical solution of the present situation, and that is the signing of a fair and equitable reciprocity treaty between the different nations. I always have been in favor of such treaties, because they foster trade and increase the friendliness of the political relations between the countries party to them. It really is the only logical solution of the approaching trouble.

"Do I believe a combination of European powers is probable in the near future? Well, it will follow after several of the countries have put up their tariffs to protect their own manufactures. You are a wonderful people and your country is marvelous in its resources and when your competition becomes so great as to be alarming the combination of governments will be a very natural result. Under reciprocity this situation would be almost impossible. Take my own country, France, for example. We buy our steel, iron and machinery from England, but we could buy it from your mills just as well. Under a reciprocity agreement between the two governments we would come to you for our steel, our iron, our coal, our machinery, and, in fact, nearly all of the material used in our manufactured industries. On the other hand, we would send you our gloves, our fine linen, our lace and our cotton goods. The commercial relations established would bring the two countries into closer and more cordial political relations. It would be of benefit to both."

GATES A GAME LOSER.

Unlucky Chicago Speculator Says He Feels Like a Kicked Dog.

The lights of the Waldorf-Astoria were the campfires on Thursday night, May 9, of hundreds of the soldiers of finance who were on the firing line in Wall street during the day, and as they sat in the cheery glow they nursed their wounds and counted their dead, says a New York dispatch to the Philadelphia Press. The casualty list was a long one, but the night held more cheer than the preceding one.

There was no wild scramble for overnight loans of Northern Pacific stock, and the new day seemed to be fair in promise. There was intense relief at the promised succor of the Northern Pacific shorts. It was accepted as a fact that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and J. P. Morgan & Co. would settle for 150 and believed that the action of those two great houses would fix the price for everybody. The price, it was generally agreed, was a fair one. As to the latter a very hopeful view generally prevailed. John W. Gates dispensed cheer.

"The medicine has been hard to take," he said, "but it has done good. There was too much speculation, and it had to be checked. There will be heavy buying orders, and the market will rally promptly. This Northern Pacific settlement will clean things up. The banks saved the day, and I feel quite sure there will be no failures of any size."

Mr. Gates would not discuss his personal losses, but told a dog story that was eloquent in expression. "I knew a man in Youngstown," he said, "who had a poor yellow pup. Well, that dog was kicked so hard and so often that he walked sideways. I am walking sideways."

Lost Money In Congress.

In speaking the other day to a retiring senator of his early hopes and ambitions, Senator Hoar said: "Before I came to Congress I had built up a law practice that brought me an income of $20,000 a year, and I had every reason to believe that the practice would grow to $50,000. I had saved from my income about $100,000, and I believed I could keep my practice and still attend to my duties in congress. After more than 30 years in the public service I find myself at 75 with my law practice gone and the accumulations of my young days dissipated. It is impossible to remain in congress and attend to one's duties and at the same time to conduct an outside business."—Troy Times.

FOR FIFTY YEARS

Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Harrah of the Village of LaRue Have Been Husband and Wife.

CELEBRATE A GOLDEN WEDDING

A Large Number of Relatives and Friends Assemble at Their Pleasant Home in the Village and Wish Them Many Happy Returns of the Day.

LaRue, May 17.—Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Harrah celebrated their fiftieth marriage anniversary Wednesday at their pleasant home in LaRue. Quite a large number of friends and relatives were present and a good enjoyable time was had. The people of LaRue all wish them as happy a journey in the future as in the past and hope to see them celebrate their diamond wedding, which is possible, as both are quite active for people of their ages. They are seventy-seven and seventy-four, respectively.

Mr. William Davis, who has been so long sick from rheumatism, is no better and fears of his taking another relapse is looked for.

Measles are prevalent here, there being whole families sick of the malady.

NO OPPOSITION.

Akron, O., May 17.—At the afternoon meeting of the Prohibition convention Thursday the following officers were nominated by acclamation: Lieutenant governor, John R. Martin, Cincinnati; supreme judge, Mahlon Rautch, Wooster; attorney general, Thomas W. Shreve, Martin's Ferry; treasurer, John W. Hawkins, Steubenville; member of board of public works, U. T. Hill, Toledo.

CUT IT OUT.

Pittsburg, May 17.—Alfred Hobson, iron worker, while intoxicated, stepped up to President Schwab to shake hands at Mingo Junction.

"My boy," said Schwab, "cut it out for a year and I'll give you a hundred dollars."

Hobson went to a justice and signed an ironclad teetotal oath.

TELEGRAPH NEWS IN PARAGRAPHS

Chicago—Henry Ellsworth, employed in the press room of the Daily News, was drawn into the press Thursday afternoon and crushed to death.

Louisville, Ky.—Seventy-eight tin workers employed by G. F. Wagner & Sons, walked out Thursday because they would not work with a non-union man.

Albany—Governor Odell denies the statement that he called upon the entire state national guard to be in readiness for strike duty here. The governor says Major General Roe has full power to do that.

Washington—The Chilean government has made a formal denial to the state department that Chili proposes to erect fortifications on the Straits of Magellan in order to command that important passage.

Birmingham, Ala.—Vincent Keith, colored, was hanged at Talladega at noon Thursday for the murder of John Poston at Childersburg. The motive was robbery. Keith confessed and declared he was going to glory.

Pittsburg—A Pittsburg member of congress at the next session will introduce a bill prepared by the Allegheny county medical association to kill murderers by carbonic acid gas asphyxiation instead of the rope or electrical chair.

Caracas, via Hayti—The supreme court of Venezuela will render a decision next week regarding jurisdiction in the asphalt controversy. If claims of jurisdiction are against the Bermudez company, it threatens to appeal to Washington.

Scranton, Pa.—W. W. Grant, principal of the High school, dropped dead from a stroke of apoplexy shortly after the opening of school Thursday. Mr. Grant had taught in the Indianapolis and Providence schools before he came to this city.

New York—General Dan E. Sickles says in a letter to A. G. Peterson of St. Louis that he is willing to serve as commander of the Grand Army if elected at the Cleveland encampment without strife. Peterson is managing Sickles' campaign.

Buffalo—Mayor Diehl has issued a proclamation declaring Monday, May 20, a civic holiday. On that day the great Pan-American exposition, which for three years has been building, will be dedicated to the public. Business throughout the city will be suspended.

Fairmont, W. Va.—The mine explosion which occurred Wednesday morning in George Creek Coal company's shaft at Farmington has resulted in the death of eight men, and two more are expected to die from injuries received. Six were taken from the mines dead and two have died since.

Columbus, O.—Judge Brucker, chairman of the Democratic state central committee, Thursday issued a call for a meeting of that committee at the Great Southern Hotel, Columbus, at 2 p. m., May 28. The date and place of the Democratic state convention will be fixed at that meeting. The convention will probably be held about the middle of July.

GERMANY'S DIFFICULTIES.

Gloomy Outlook, Both Domestic and Foreign, in the Kaiser's Realm.

Germany's present situation, both at home and abroad, if not absolutely critical, is at least very delicate. Some interesting comment upon this matter will be found in a letter from our Berlin correspondent, says the New York Herald.

At home the agrarian and Conservative majority has again successfully defied the kaiser by blocking for the second time the canal bill, which, with a project for the creation of a powerful navy, his majesty has made up his mind to carry through in spite of all opposition.

To judge from present indications, the price of ultimate victory may be a bigger one than the emperor will care to pay. It would seem that nothing short of a definitive break with the agrarians will secure the passage of the bill. It is this fact that made the kaiser accept defeat in 1899. It is this fact that again leads him to shelve the project for the time being rather than to emasculate it by concessions that would rob it of all value.

The agrarians are, after all, the backbone of the monarchial principle, not only in Prussia, but in Germany. A declaration of war to the knife with them would be to steer the governmental ship along a hitherto unexplored channel. The emperor will probably hesitate long before adopting any such revolutionary measure.

Abroad the situation is not less disquieting. The Chinese debacle, so far as Germany's high handed policy is concerned, has proved once more the folly of trying to force colonization at the bayonet's point. A colonial policy is above all things a commercial policy. The only use for armed troops in such connection is to protect commerce when established. German public opinion appears to have grasped this fact and is considering how best to cut short matters in China.

Nor do Germany's difficulties end here. Italy shows a disposition to exact a commercial equivalent for a renewal of the triple alliance. Russia has declared her determination to begin a war of tariffs should the agrarians' protectionist policy be adopted by the German government. As Count von Bulow hinted it would, though this was before the canal bill had received its second setback. And in the United States there exists a growing suspicion of Germany's objects which no amount of fair words can allay. "Deeds speak louder than words," remarks our Berlin correspondent. The reported intention of Germany to secure a coaling station on Margarita island is regarded as a violation of the Monroe doctrine which if persisted in would inevitably bring the two countries into collision.

The United States is as much compelled to uphold the Monroe doctrine as Great Britain was compelled to maintain her claim to supremacy in South Africa, even at the risk of war, which, in spite of all assertions to the contrary, was distasteful to a vast majority of the English people. The United States is also prepared to spare no efforts to preserve peace, but will count no cost too great to secure the infrangibility of a doctrine which safeguards it against European interference.

M'KINLEY SHOOK HIS HAND.

Melter Burned Fingers Picking Up Gold Bar to Show President.

After a dusty, dismal all night dash through the Colorado desert and the barren old basin of the gulf of California the presidential party arrived at Redlands the other morning. On the way to Phenix the tire of a wheel of the engine tender became loose, and the telegrapher with the train had to climb a pole to tap the wire.

At the Congress mine Mr. McKinley, with the president of the mine, F. D. Gage, walked through a half mile tunnel to the stamp mills, where 80 stamps were crushing ore, says the New York Evening Journal. He saw cast a bar of gold worth $25,000 and asked if he could not see it.

"It is red hot," said Mr. Gage.

"I will show it," shouted a melter named Richmond. Stepping forward, with a few rags on his hand, he seized the redhot mold and dumped the bar of glowing metal on the stone. The rags ignited, and the man's hands were scorched, but he did not wince.

"That is the true American pluck," cried the president, advancing toward Richmond. "I want to shake your hand."

He grasped the man's scorched hand and shook it cordially.

DROPS WEAK FIGHTERS.

General Botha Wants Only Those Who Will Struggle to the Finish.

Dutch refugees who have arrived at Pretoria from Pietersburg say the reason that there have been so many Boer surrenders recently is because Commander in Chief Botha wishes to get rid of his weak fighters, who, instead of helping him, are an incumbrance.

These refugees say that General Botha recently made an address to the burghers in which he declared that he wished to retain only those who were willing to fight to the finish. The fact remains, however, says the New York Sun's correspondent, that the best of the Boer fighters steal away and surrender whenever they have a chance, as they are heartily sick of undergoing hardships without any object in view.

Bought the Connecting Link.

Since J. Pierpont Morgan owns so much of the western hemisphere and is now negotiating for a good share of the eastern hemisphere, it is only natural, says the Boston Herald, that he should buy a line of steamships to operate between his two holdings.

MRS. JUDD'S DEATH

It Is Being Investigated by the Coroner and a Jury in the Windy City.

DOWIE IS PRESENT AT INQUEST

The Husband of the Dead Woman Describes Her Awful Death and the Orgies Which Are Held Over Her. The Alleged Effect of the Prayers of Dowie.

Chicago, May 17.—The coroner's inquiry into the death of Mrs. H. Worthington Judd under the Dowie treatment was begun Thursday afternoon. There was present at the inquiry "Dr." Dowie and several of his deacons, including the husband of the dead woman.

Judd was the first witness called. He testified that his wife was forced to take to her bed by the first pains of accouchement at 11:30 Sunday night. Whenever the sufferer experienced a fresh pain, he prayed that they would go somewhere else. Next morning Dowie was called and he joined in the praying. Witness stated that every time the "healer" prayed there was a favorable symptom, but as soon as he ceased the symptom became unfavorable. At 9 a. m. she lapsed into unconsciousness and began to bleed from the mouth.

From that hour until 3:20 p. m., when she died, every drop of blood in her body passed out through her mouth. Her last moments were characterized by horrible convulsions. Several elders were present and praying when she died.

Southampton—Designer C. L. Watson is evidently dissatisfied with the new Shamrock. She bores holes in the water instead of lifting her bow easily. He has decided to obviate this defect, if possible, by shifting her lead somewhat.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

Received by wire at 2 p. m.

UNION STOCK YARDS.

Union Stock Yards, Ill., May 16.—Cattle—Receipts 2,500; market steady; Fancy native beeves 5.40 @ 5.90; good to choice 4.30 @ 5.40; poor to fair 4 @ 4.75, selected feeders 3.80 @ 4.90; mixed stockers 3 @ 3.75; fat cows 3.75 @ 4.75; heifers 3 @ 5.10; canning cows 1.60 @ 2.76; bulls 2.40 @ 4.00; calves 4 @ 4.25; Texas steers 4.25 @ 4.90.

Hogs—Receipts 21,000; market opened 5c higher, advance partly lost. Top 5.95; bulk 5.80 @ 5.85; light 5.55 @ 5.82½; rough packing 5.65 @ 5.72½; mixed and butchers 5.65 @ 5.90; heavy packing and shipping 5.75 @ 5.95; pigs 4.50 @ 5.40.

Sheep—Receipts 12,000; market 10c higher. Natives 3 @ 4.76; Western 3.50 @ 4.75; native lambs 4 @ 5.65; Western lambs 4.75 @ 5.60.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, May 16.—Cattle—Receipts light; market feeling steady. Veals 3.50 @ 5.75; extra 6.00.

Hogs—Receipts 18 cars; market strong. Best heavy hogs 5.97½ @ 6.00; mixed 5.95 @ 6.00; Yorkers 5.90 @ 5.95; light do 5.85 @ 5.90; pigs 5.75 @ 5.90; roughs 5.40 @ 5.60; stags 4.50 @ 4.75.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 19 cars with 7 holdovers; market stronger. Top lambs 5.20 @ 5.25; culls to fair 3.50 @ 5.15; heavy export lambs 4.90 @ 5.00; mixed sheep tops 4.10 @ 4.20; culls to good 2.50 @ 4.00; wethers 4.25 @ 4.50; yearlings 4.40 @ 4.60.

NEW YORK.

New York, May 16.—Pork—Quiet; mess 15 @ 16.

Lard—Firm; steam rendered 8.25.

Butter—Receipts 5,717; best grades fairly active; state dairy 13 @ 18; do creamery 15 @ 19; Western 15 @ 19.

Eggs—Receipts 22,078; quiet, except for choice easy; state 14; Western 11 @ 14.

Tallow—Steady; city 4¾; country 4¾ @ 5¼.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, May 16.—Wheat ¾c lower for May and ⅝c off for July. May sold at 71¼ to 72¼ to 71⅝; July at 71⅝ to 71 to 71¼.

Corn ⅜ @ 3½c lower. May sold at 54 to 53½, closing at 54⅝. July at 45⅝ to 44⅝ to 44⅞.

Oats ⅜ @ ⅝c lower. May sold at 31 to 29⅞ to 30; July at 28⅜ [illegible].

Provisions 5 @ 12½c better. July products ranged: Pork 14.75 to 14.67½; lard 7.90 to 8.02½; ribs 7.85 to 7.92½.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, May 16.—Wheat—Cash [illegible]; May 71½; July 72¼. Corn—No. 2 mixed [illegible]. Oats—No. 2 mixed [illegible]. Rye—No. 2 [illegible]. Clover seed—Old prime 6.50; October 5.27½. Timothy [illegible].

FARMS FOR SALE.

When you want to buy or sell real estate, come here.

[illegible]

160 acres of land on Delaware pike, fair house, good barn and outbuildings, large orchard. Would make a big investment at [illegible]

[illegible]

Office Cummins Memorial, [illegible]

MARION WEEKLY STAR.

Price, $1.50 Per Year, in Advance.

BY W. G. HARDING.

16 Pages 2 Parts.
PART ONE 8 PAGES.
PART TWO 8 PAGES.

SATURDAY - - - - - - - - - MAY 18

And then again, if General Chaffee did say it, what of it?

The plungers in stocks sooner or later touch the steady fellows for a loan.

These are busy days for the trouble-making department of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Mr. Edward Atkinson is drowning his imperialistic sorrow in a discussion of the tariff.

Overseer Dowie might have at least had his whiskers removed before posing as an angel.

A few of our Democratic exchanges continue to clip from the Commoner when "copy" is running light.

Senator Hanna finds it embarrassing to be talked of for the presidency. Uncle Mark always was rather shy.

There will not likely be a rush of applicants for the job of the doctor who inadvertently pinched the sultan.

By strict attention to business and economy the Standard Oil company has been enabled to declare another dividend.

In any event Mr. Hanna may be pleased to know that Mr. Heath didn't send out that boom under a Shanghai date line.

Jack Dowie's story that he is an angel is not being swallowed by all of his followers. Jack was bound to overact his part sooner or later.

At this time, with Addicks giving every appearance of a man of fairly good health, there seems no way of ending the Delaware senatorial muddle.

Mr. Schwab is doing considerable talking. Mr. Schwab's salary is large enough to assure him a respectful hearing any time he has anything to say.

In the event that Uncle Mark is nominated and elected president, it is doubtful if there will be enough fat jobs to supply the "original Hanna man."

The Chicago Tribune makes strong in this manner: "Anybody who thinks President McKinley is electioneering for a third term needs a term in an asylum."

Not even the most pronounced anti-McKinley man has had the hardihood to suggest that the California flowers strewn in the president's pathway are not genuine.

The Holmes county Democrats have resolved in favor of a gubernatorial candidate who resides in this state. The Holmes county Democrats are becoming real sarcastic.

It is not so much that Tom Johnson is an original thinker that he attracts attention. He has the audacity to say what he thinks, and is thus able to realize on his nerve.

The Carrie Nation party is the latest discussed political organization proposed for Kansas. Such an organization would no doubt provide a political home for most of the cranks.

Commissioner Peck must pay the cable tolls on his congratulation to President McKinley on his re-election. Little things like this will have a tendency to delay the arrival of the empire.

A London interviewer has failed in an effort to get Admiral Schley to talk for publication. Admiral Schley has learned the value of silence by watching the careers of those who do the most talking.

A Porto Rican has been sentenced to thirty-two years in prison for stealing $2,000. This ought to be a wholesome lesson to those Porto Ricans who might be inclined to confine themselves to small peculations.

Mayor Tom Johnson is making a hit among the Cleveland workhouse inmates by giving $5 with every pardon he issues. It is a beautiful arrangement. The pardoned man needs the money and Mayor Tom needs the advertising.

The Washington Post gives four reasons for felicitation that will appeal to receptive minds when it says: "With John Pierpont Morgan to manage our finances, Mark Hanna to look after the politics, Billy Bryan to rush the growler and Web Davis to write our books, the country ought to be very happy and prosperous."

Mr. Vanderbilt says the stock craze is foolish. Mr. Sage says it is silly. For more vigorous terms see the losers.

The Associated Press dispatches send out the startling information that Mr. Grover Cleveland is having poor luck at Middle Bass. This will undoubtedly be good news to the Lincoln editor.

Hardin county's onion crop has been greatly damaged by the wind. It is a peculiarity of the "marsh soil" to allow the crop it nourishes to be blown out of the ground by the first heavy wind that comes along.

Colonel Ike Hill says John R. McLean would not be a candidate for United States senator if the Democrats should elect a majority of the next legislature. It should be remembered, however, that Colonel Ike is not one of the boys we used to read about in the Sunday-school books.

A great many newspapers are quite busy subscribing to the belief that "the only chance for a sensible reform of the tariff lies in Democratic control of the government." It is this sort of talk that is sure to revive recollections of what took place the last time the Democrats monkeyed with the tariff.

Upon the anti-Nash crusade subject the Washington Post has sized up the situation after this manner: "The notion that Governor Nash is too weak to run for a second term appears to have been born and nourished in the editorial sanctum of the valued Cincinnati Enquirer. The Enquirer is always very solicitous concerning the welfare of the Ohio Republicans, and cannot help but worry when it feels that they are in danger from any cause."

The Cincinnati Enquirer on Monday personally addressed Republican editors all over the state to obtain opinions with reference to the question of Governor Nash's nomination for a second term. The replies were favorable to Nash, the feeling being practically unanimous for him and the editors unquestionably largely reflected the sentiment of the Republicans in their own communities. The Enquirer's efforts aside from resulting in an endorsement of Governor Nash and his administration, was a rebuke to that paper's endeavor to create strife in the Republican party.

The New York Sun finds it "pleasant to turn from the paper valuations of Wall street to the figures given out on Wednesday by President Andrew Mills at the annual meeting of the Savings Banks Association of the state of New York. On the 1st of January there were nine hundred and forty-seven million dollars on deposit in our savings banks—nearly a billion. This was an increase of fifty-nine millions over the deposits of January 1, 1900. It is good hard cash, that does not take to itself wings when the Titans of Wall street get to fighting and spread panic among their followers."

A will that is attracting unusual attention for its originality is that of George Q. Cannon, late president of the Mormon church. True enough, Cannon's position as a four-time husband and the father of thirty-three children gave him unusual opportunity for writing a remarkable will. He left a separate home to each of his four widows, and an acre of land and $2,000 in cash to each of his children. The remainder of the estate, valued at $800,000, he leaves to the whole family, and the property is to be under the control of an incorporation to be known as the "George Q. Cannon association." Every Cannon and all succeeding descendants are to thus have a direct interest in the estate. Another, and perhaps the most remarkable thing connected with this will, is the fact that not a single member of this large family has expressed dissatisfaction with its provisions. The case is certainly unique.

Galion's saloon-closing policy is to reach out and gather in the meat markets. The butchers and the milkmen will "close" voluntarily. There is no telling, in fact, where the Galion closing epidemic will end. But in any event there will likely be open parks, and there are sure to be open fields and open highways, and there will be a freedom of fresh air, and nature's grand panorama of interesting and inspiring scenes will be free to those who enjoy the exhilaration of a closer communion with cheerful nature in her most delightful summer garb. To the men, women and children who have been endowed with an appreciation of the beauties that surround them at this season there is more glory, more cheerful and healthful lessons, greater benefits and the minimum of danger in an open-air Sunday. The fortunate possessor of a lung full of pure ozone and a mind cleared and brightened by a day of rambling among flowers and fields is in better condition for a week of work or study than he who has sipped his beer all day Sunday or been forced in contact with those who have. The people of Galion are not likely to be great sufferers from the Sunday closing order if they can bring themselves to a philosophical acceptance of the changed conditions.

Bulletin: Mr. Hanna's presidential blush is slowly subsiding.

Hiding from the police would strike anybody but Jack Dowie as a very grotesque performance for an angel.

Overseer Jack Dowie may yet live to regret that he didn't divide the profits with some of his faithful elders.

New York can hardly expect the rest of the country to forgive her for allowing Dr. Parkhurst to escape.

A Chicago burglar has turned evangelist. This compensates for the preacher who stole thirteen horses.

At its annual meeting the Galion Cemetery association report showed that institution to be in a prosperous condition.

Governor Nash may be surprised when he gets home to learn that the Democratic newspapers have decided not to re-nominate him.

Eight saloons are doing business in the immediate vicinity of Fort Sheridan. But the anti-canteenists still have Dr. Parkhurst and theory on their side.

China thinks she can pay the indemnity in thirty-seven years. To a nation as slow as China thirty-seven years probably seems a very short time.

The Cincinnati Enquirer has been gathering sentiment among the Democratic editors of the state as to their preferences for governor. Of nearly an hundred responses received and printed, the majority are for Colonel Kilbourne, some express no preferences, but leave the impression that anybody will do. There is no sentiment, however, for the nominee of two years ago.

When Mrs. T. P. Stanwood arose to address an audience of women at Chicago, Tuesday, expectations of something grand filled her auditors. Mrs. Stanwood is president of the Illinois Federation of Women's clubs, those organizations which exalt, enlighten and broaden the minds of the women of the state; tune the heartstrings to rhythmic cadences and quicken the intellect to a pink-tea realization of all that is splendid and beautiful. Mrs. Stanwood's audience expected much. They had a right to. She is a graduate of Vassar, and wasn't she known to be an idealist? And then Mrs. Stanwood put "a few hot ones over the home plate," as they say in the baseball column, and when the ladies recovered from their surprise they applauded. It was the proper thing to applaud. The Federation president had unfolded new beauties. "Try working out the points for your papers over your dishpans," said Mrs. Stanwood, the Vassar graduate. "Nice, hot suds will furnish a sweeter inspiration than you can get from sitting at your front windows, or dreaming over your piano." Isn't that a grand, new thought? And Mrs. Stanwood, the idealist, was in earnest. She was unfolding new beauties. "Dignify kitchen work by doing it yourself, and by teaching your daughters to do it. The reason we find it difficult to retain girls in the kitchen is because we do not place that work on the level it deserves." An easy solution of the servant girl puzzle. What a lovely woman is Mrs. Stanwood. After so delightful a dissertation, opening heretofore unexplored sources of inspiration, it is to be expected that dishwashing will be looked upon as one of the fine arts by the Illinois club woman, and instead of plagiarizing platitudes she will set to work, under the sweet inspiration of a pan of mice, hot suds and startle her club with many a bright new thought.

Judge Young's victory has brought about mention of him as Congressman Norton's successor. A change in the boundaries of the district may interfere with any arrangements of that character. Otherwise the judge might be induced to establish a precedent for the handsome doctor's defeat.

King Edward has acknowledged the bad break he made by thanking the Kansas legislature for its resolution of "sympathy and loyalty." The king has apologized, and Sockless Jerry Simpson and Mary Lease will be justified in taking another hitch in their suspenders.

The Texas oil fields have ceased to be a good place for small investments. There are three hundred oil companies in the state, and there is still opportunity for the small investor to put in a few dollars and wait for returns, but the chances are ten to one against him. He takes the chances, while the promoters are sure in any event to make money.

Since he has been mentioned for president, the country is finding out considerable about Senator Fairbanks that it never knew. For instance the Rochester Union says: "Senator Fairbanks of Indiana who is talked of as a possible Republican candidate for the presidency in 1901 is not a suitable man. The American people don't want a president who parts his hair down near his left ear and spreads it up over a bald spot eleven inches wide. A presidential candidate should have the courage of his baldness."

STREET CARS ARE BEING RUN

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

the trip from the Quail street barns to the barns at North Albany. The strike sympathizers, awed by the imposing military force, offered no violence.

The streets through which the cars passed were thronged with thousands of people, and dire threats and murmurs were heard at almost every stop but they were directed in the main against the non-union men and inspectors who accompanied them. The soldiers were free from taunt and insult.

The tower repair wagon, manned by seven non-union men and Foreman Dwyer and guarded by two guardsmen, and another repair wagon with five non-union men and a like number of guardsmen, completed the procession of the initial trip. They were surrounded by the mounted signal corps.

The escort of the repair wagons was the most spectacular event of the morning. With sabres sheathed they galloped along in imposing lines and were frequently cheered by their friends along the way.

The procession of cars climaxed by the signal men on their horses reminded one of a circus parade instead of the breaking of a car strike.

It is stated on very good authority that as a result of negotiations now pending between the city officials and the strikers that the United Traction strike will be settled tonight.

Situation at Troy.

Troy, N. Y., May. 16.—There is no change in the strike situation in this city. Several regular deputies and the police were assigned to the different barns of the traction company last night although there was not the slightest call for their services.

At a meeting of the Central Federation of Labor here last night resolutions were adopted subscribing $500 for the use of the committee in aiding the strikers and each affiliated union assess its members fifty cents per week for the same purpose.

The Typographical Union, No. 57, subsequently took similar action in assessing its members.

The entire Second regiment which was mobilized here yesterday left last night for Albany, and is in camp north of the Albany city limits on the Albany road.

Private Gallagher of the Twelfth company who has a brother among the strikers, left the ranks at the armory yesterday. He threw his gun on the floor and said he would not fight his own brother—a striker. He was arrested as were subsequently several others. Several militiamen openly asserted that they would refuse to fight if called upon in Albany.

AFTER MANY YEARS

HE EASES HIS CONSCIENCE

Bellefontaine, O., May 16.—John Compton, aged sixty-one, whose home is thought to be at Circleville, committed a decidedly peculiar act at the Big Four depot Wednesday, he purchasing a ticket to Union City, Indiana, and then tearing it into bits before the eyes of the railway agent. When asked why he did so, the gentleman stated that during 1867 he had purchased a ticket from this place to Union City and that the conductor had failed to take it up between these points. Mr. Compton said that for years he had labored under the belief that he had committed a guilty act by not giving the ticket to the conductor and that by his peculiar action he had cleared his conscience.

Mount Vernon, N. Y.—Wm. Burkhardt, Jr., the sixteen-year-old son of Wm. Burkhardt, a New York medicine manufacturer, was arrested here last night charged with having assaulted Minnie Reynolds, the seventeen-year-old sister of Dolly Reynolds, for whose murder in the Grand Hotel, New York three years ago, Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy is now on trial.

Glasgow.—Andrew Carnegie, the American philanthropist has given the municipality of Glasgow £100,000 with which to establish district libraries.

Furnishers of Happy Homes.

McClain's

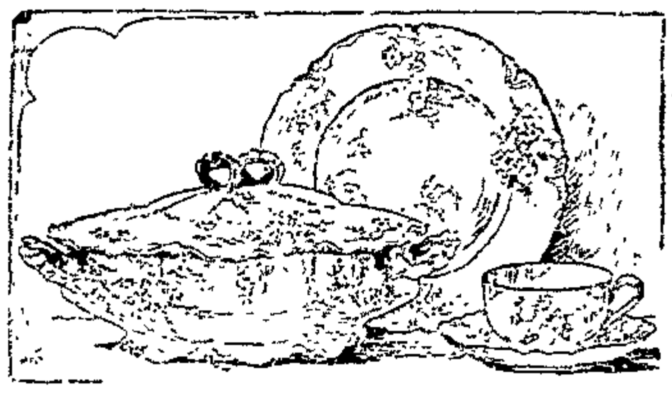
Furnishers of Happy Homes

Y. M. C. A. BLDG.

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN OUR CARPET DEPARTMENT!



Have you ever visited this big store for Carpets, Lace Curtains, Mattings, Window Shades, etc? We sell you All-Wool Carpets for 49c per yard. Matting 12 1-2c, 15c and 18c. Good Lace Curtains 75c per pair. Window Shades 10c each. You can save money by coming here.



THE ANNEX!

We give you some great bargains in our Dish Store. Everything has been cut in price from 10 to 40%. Fine Decorated Lamps at ½ the regular prices. Full stock of jelly glasses, tumblers, knives and forks, fancy China odd pieces.

New stock of Hammocks just received.

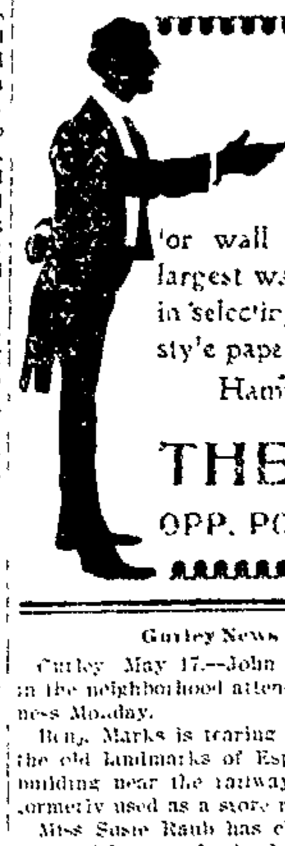
A SPECIAL SALE IN MILLINERY.

Ladies' Sailor Hats 25c

The latest styles, shapes and straws, rough and smooth, the correct width of brims, the nobbiest bands, just the thing for summer walking hats. The lowest of prices.

THE RACKET STORE,

W. B. DEVENY, Proprietor.



GO TO THE MARION BAZAR

for wall paper. They represent some of the largest wall paper houses in America, and assist in selecting suitable shades and colors. Every style paper. Every price.

Hammocks and croquet sets.

THE MARION BAZAR

OPP. POST OFFICE. W. J GRILLS.



The Scott Home, San Francisco.

WHERE MRS. M'KINLEY LIES ILL.

It is at the home of Mr. Henry T. Scott in San Francisco that Mrs. McKinley is trying to recover strength enough to allow the president to continue his trip. Mr. Scott is a member of the Union Iron Works company and has been one of Mr. McKinley's guests on the present tour. His home is a very pretty modern dwelling in the new residential section of San Francisco known as the Western Addition. Its windows overlook half the city, and its lawns stretch out in front to Lafayette park. Mr. Scott's family has given up the house to the use of the president and his invalid wife.

Curley News

Curley May 17.—John Waddel was in the neighborhood attending to business Monday.

Benj. Marks is tearing away one of the old landmarks of Espyville. The building near the railway which was formerly used as a store room.

Miss Susie Raub has closed a very successful term of school at this place and has accepted a more lucrative position at Green Camp for next year.

C. C. Fisher and Geo. H. Uhler made a business trip to this place Monday.

Several local citizens drove to Marion Wednesday evening to see "Way Down East."

Clyde Smith has accepted a position in the postoffice at Marion.

Mamie S. Cray came up from Delaware this morning and will be the guest of her parents at DeCliff over Sunday.

New York—Miss Grace Snelling, who has been conspicuous in New York and Newport's most fashionable society, has given up the "Butterfly" life and has acquired an interest in an up-town millinery shop. Miss Snelling's family is not now as prosperous as it was some years ago.

Pittsburg—Mrs. Rosa Feldman, aged sixty-one, of McKeesport, was killed by an express train while trying to save her grandchildren, Rosa and Isaac, aged six and four respectively.

Edward G. Everett has entered into partnership with his brother, M. F. Everett, in the livery business on north Main street. The firm name will be Everett Brothers.

Mrs. C. S. Lippincott is able to be about again after an attack of typhoid fever.

A Satisfied Customer Is the Best Advertisement.

There is no question that arises more frequently in the placing of life insurance than that pertaining to "dividends."

The Mutual Life Insurance Company has paid out more money in dividends and has paid larger dividends than any other company in the world. Read the following letter:

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 5, 1900.

Mr. George W. Johnson, Manager, The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, Cincinnati, O.

Dear Sir:—I wish to express my very great satisfaction at the dividends I am receiving on my policies Nos. [illegible] and [illegible], in your company, aggregating $5,000 on the life plan, with ten-year distribution of dividends. Your company's books show they are paying on such a policy a dividend of $[illegible]. I am actually receiving from you a dividend of $[illegible]. This excess over your estimates is gratifying, as it pays better than it promises. Very truly yours,

GEORGE FISHER.

W. M. Jackson and F. B. Jones

District Superintendents.

I. O. O. F. Block. Opp. Kerr House.

Phone 2584.

GOOD STARTER.

Marysville, O., May. 16.—Albert Johnson, a farmer, while returning home from a fishing trip Wednesday afternoon, encountered a huge black snake coiled up in the woods. Mr. Johnson picked up a club and the snake immediately showed fight. The first blow Mr. Johnson struck at the reptile missed its mark, and before he could square himself for another lick the snake encircled his legs. He finally succeeded in killing it, but was frightened almost to death. It was over seven feet long.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®

KING OF THE RING

That's What D. R. Beatty, the Real Estate Man, Is in the Beaumont, Texas, Oil Field.

STARTS IN WITH TEN DOLLARS

Now His Check for Half a Million Would Be Honored—Beatty Is a Bundle of Nerves and in Almost Every Way the Antithesis of Captain Lucas the Well King.

Beaumont, Tex., May 15.—[Staff Special to S. M. P. A.]—Shortly before midnight on January 10, D. R. Beatty walked in the office of the Galveston News. Beatty was a real estate dealer in Galveston, who, like thousands of other men, had been ruined by the great storm which nearly wiped that city off the map. He was an active member of one of the relief committees and his visit to the News office was in connection with the relief work. While he was talking to the managing editor, the news of the wonderful Lucas gusher came into the office. Beatty had $20 in his pocket, and that is about all he had any place. Two hours later he was on a train bound for Beaumont. He arrived there shortly after daylight and his $20 had dwindled down to about $10. At $1 per acre he took oil leases on ten acres of land, within a stone's throw of the Lucas well, which was then spouting oil at the rate of between 50,000 and 75,000 barrels a day. Today this same Mr. Beatty of Galveston could write checks for $500,000 and they would be honored. How much more he is worth no one, not even he, knows. When I asked him, he smiled and said he hadn't time to find out. He and his partners have leases and options on and own in fee thousands of acres in the vicinity of Beaumont. They got control of this property at nominal figures before the owners had the slightest realization of its value. Much of it could be sold today for a hundred times what it cost Beatty and his friends. Beatty is probably in better touch with the real estate boom situation than any other man here. He is the Napoleon of the real estate speculators, as Captain Lucas is of the oil men.

As soon as he got his original ten acres, Beatty wired to some of his Galveston friends and got together enough money to drill a well. The Beatty well was the second well to come in. It is almost, if not quite, as wonderful a well as the Lucas.

Beatty is not an oil man, so he sold his well. He got $1,250,000 for it. His share was about $250,000. The rest went to his friends, who put up the money for boring the hole.

Some idea of the magnitude of the dealings in which Beatty is the central figure may be had when it is stated that his negotiations have amounted to over a million dollars a day for several days, during the past few weeks.

Beatty is in almost every way the antithesis of Captain Lucas, the well king. He is short, slender and seems to be a bundle of nerves. Since he landed in Beaumont about four months ago, he has been working under a pressure that has alarmed his friends, and they have advised him to stop before he breaks down. His answer is that he hasn't time to stop. From 6 o'clock in the morning, when he sits down at his desk, until late in the evening, often midnight, when he goes to bed, his office is crowded with the most picturesque assortment of men imaginable. There are New York millionaires, land sharks, oil men, native land owners, newspaper men. He is courteous to them all and handles the situation with a master hand.

"He's a marvel," said a rich New Yorker, after a five-minute talk with him. "It seems impossible that any human being could have stood the strain that he has for four months. A Wall street broker has a quiet, pastoral life as compared with his."

Beatty is about forty-two years old, and those who know him well say that his face has aged fifteen years in the last four months. His eyes are sunken and the lines of care are very clearly marked, but he is cheerful, and says he never felt better in his life.

H. N. RICKEY.

PASTOR'S HOME

Is Invaded by Members of a Christian Endeavor Society.

The members of the Christian Endeavor society of the Christian church held their monthly business meeting, Tuesday evening, at the home of the pastor, Rev. D. D. Burt, on north Main street. Routine business was transacted and the reports of committees submitted.

The business meeting was followed by a social session. The evening was spent in various amusements and all present had a most enjoyable time.

A delicious luncheon was served the guests.

Probate Court.

Charles H. Artz and Amelia L. Bauer have been licensed to marry.

Edward C. Tobey and Margaret Stine have been licensed to marry.

John M. Brigel has received a communication from the president of the Tri-County I. O. O. F. Picnic association, asking him to call a meeting of the executive committee for some time soon to arrange a date for the holding of the picnic. Mr. Brigel will call the meeting of the committee for the twenty-eighth of this month when the time and place will be determined.

Mrs. Charles Downs is ill at her home on Campbell street.

Dies at His Home at an Early Hour Wednesday Morning.

Patrick J. Madden died at 1:20 a. m. Wednesday at his home at the corner of Fleming and Patterson streets, after a lingering illness of pneumonia.

Mr. Madden was fifty years of age and was born in Ireland. He has resided in this city for many years. His widow and a large family are left to mourn their loss. Mr. Madden was a prominent member of St. Mary's church, and was one of the most widely known residents of the city.

The funeral was held at St. Mary's church Friday morning. The remains were interred in St. Mary's cemetery.

IT'S SUSTAINED.

Ohio Supreme Court Holds Anti-Lynching Law Good.

Columbus, O., May 15.—The supreme court Tuesday sustained the anti-lynching act providing that a county in which a person is lynched shall be liable to his heirs in the sum of $5,000. The case was that of the county commissioners of Champaign county against B. F. Church, administrator of Charles W. Mitchell. This is the case growing out of the lynching of "Click" Mitchell at Urbana, in June, 1897. The lower court allowed the administrator $5,000, which judgment the supreme court affirmed.

BRILLIANT AFFAIR

Will Be the Social Given by Evangelical Protestant Bible Class.

The members of the English and German Bible classes of the Evangelical Protestant Salem's church met in the church annex Tuesday evening and transacted regular business. Arrangements were perfected for the birthday social to be given May 21 in Free Silver hall. Executive, reception, entertainment and refreshment committees have been appointed and the social from present indications bids fair to be one of the most brilliant functions given by the church.

REAL ESTATE DEALS.

D. W. Murphy and A. C. Edmondson to John A. Huber and Harry T. Bell, part of lot 1671 in Park Boulevard addition to Marion, $400.

Sarah A. Thompson to John Thompson, lot 7214 in Thomas A. Thompson's First addition to Marion, $1.

Sarah A. Thompson to Madison Thompson, lot 2313 in T. A. Thompson's First addition to Marion, $1.

James E. Cyphers to John Sharrock, part of lot 25 in Three Locusts, $75.

John Kinsler, and others, to Albert Thibaut, lot 2949 in Martin & Kinsler's addition to Marion, $400.

Catherine Rothardt to Wm. Ballentine, part of land 529 in Marion, $575.

John W. Stringer to Mary E. Davis, lot 1584 in the Park addition to Marion, $2,000.

Ellis W. Brown to Annie S. Brown, one-third interest in 110 acres in Montgomery township.

Edward D. Leach to Wm. B. Leach, three-fourths of an acre in Green Camp, $750.

Wm. T. Miller, executor of the estate of Obediah Miller, to M. L. Williams, 155 acres in Claridon township, $6,975.

Wm. T. Miller, and others, to M. L. Williams, 155 acres in Claridon township, quit claim, $1.

M. L. Williams and husband to the Implement Manufacturing company, 20 acres in Claridon township, $1,400.

Madison Thompson to John A. Huber and Harry T. Bell, lot 2214 in T. A. Thompson's First addition to Marion, $350.

John Thompson to John A. Huber and Harry T. Bell, lot 2214 in T. A. Thompson's first addition to Marion, $350.

George W. Hoppock to Julius Bulz, lot 1209 in Marion, $1,000.

Mary Olive Gunder to Cosella Mitchell, lot 2572 in Marion, $ 300.

The United States Real Estate company to Samuel McClain, lot 1826 in Harry True's Fourth addition to Marion, $600.

Joel B. Taylor to Alice L. Miller, lot 93 in Marion, $4,000.

A. L. Miller to J. B. Taylor, part of lot 7 in East Marion, $6,500.

Martha R. Dix, and others, to J. B. and E. L. Taylor, part of lot 7 in East Marion, quit claim, $1,000.

Martin & Kinsler to Nettie and Kate Peuser, lot 948 in Martin & Kinsler's addition to Marion, $400.

Fred Strobel and wife to Roy H. Hinds and Martha Hinds, part of lot 2463 in Strobel & Stringer's addition to Marion, $500.

Ella R. Maloney and Dennis T. Maloney to Sallie B. Griffiths, lot 128 in Prospect, $700.

Le Roy Hill and wife to Vada Blayney, lot 184 in Baker's addition to Marion, $1,500.

Dennis Breen to George H. Sprague, lot 30 in J. E. David's addition to Marion, $1,000.

Seymour Gooding to Mary Walker Mullenix, one-fifth interest in 200 acres in Pleasant township, $2,000.

Catherine Gorenflo to Bain Brothers, one lot in Marion, $1,600.

Wm. Nickels and wife to Wm. E. Sargent, thirty-eight acres in Richland township, $200.

The one-year-old daughter of John Titus of south Windsor street had her right hand badly crushed Wednesday by a window falling upon it. Two fingers were lacerated and the knuckle joints were dislocated.

CHRISLER IS FREE

Jury Finds Him Not Guilty of the Crime of Breaking Into the Gracely Store.

GOES HOME TO WIFE AND MOTHER

Chrisler Has Spent Many Weeks as an Inmate of the County Jail—Case of Michael Pfeiffer Is Called Up. Notes and News of the Court of Common Pleas.

Wm Chrisler of LaRue, who has been an inmate of the county jail for several weeks past, returned home Tuesday evening to stay with his wife and mother, the petit jury having found him not guilty.

Chrisler was indicted by the grand jury on two counts, carrying concealed weapons and burglary. To the first he pleaded guilty and on the second stood trial. He was charged with having burglarized C. Gracely's store at LaRue.

The evidence in the case was in before the supper recess, and a part of the argument had also been made. After supper Prosecutor Guthery concluded his argument and the court instructed the jury, which retired and remained out but about fifteen minutes before returning a verdict of not guilty.

Chrisler was dismissed on the burglary count, and having already pleaded guilty to the indictment of having carried concealed weapons he was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and the costs and was given ten days by Judge Tobias in which to pay it. Chrisler's wife and mother were happy at the outcome of the matter, and he returned to LaRue with them feeling pretty good himself.

Mosser & Quigley defended Chrisler, and Fred E. Guthery prosecuted the case.

The matter of the State of Ohio against Michael Pfeiffer, who is charged with robbery, was taken up in common pleas court Wednesday. Pfeiffer is alleged to have been implicated with Michael Madden in the robbing of R. C. Peters the night of August 27 in the alley between the Baptist church and Valle's photograph gallery. Pfeiffer was arrested the same night Madden was, but in the east end of the city instead of near the scene of the robbery as in the case of his alleged accomplice. His home is in Columbus, where he has been enjoying his liberty ever since he was bound over to the grand jury, having been out on bail.

The prosecutor rested the case for the state Wednesday shortly after dinner and Scofield, Durfee & Schofield, attorneys for the defendant, offered a motion to take the case from the jury and direct a verdict for the defendant as the evidence was insufficient to convict. The motion was sustained by Judge Tobias and the verdict directed as requested and at a few minutes after 2 o'clock Pfeiffer was given his liberty.

Richard Ruth, who was indicted by the last grand jury for assault and battery, was before Judge Tobias Monday and arraigned on that charge. He pleaded not guilty and was placed under a $100 bond, which he furnished.

Ruth was indicted for whipping George Montgomery.

The divorce matter of Charles Partridge against Maude Adell Partridge was dismissed Wednesday at plaintiff's costs.

Mrs. Partridge, it appears, was no better suited with her matrimonial engagement than was her liege lord and master. She has been residing in Indiana and, thinking herself better off without a sailing partner on life's sea, sued for and obtained a divorce there making it unnecessary for her husband to get one here.

In the condemnation matter of the City of Marion against the Hocking Valley Railroad company, and others, a finding was rendered by Judge Tobias that the ordinance was passed by a two-thirds vote of the city council of all members elected; that the service has been legally made on all the defendants, and that the city council found and declared that such appropriation would not necessarily interfere with the reasonable use of the property. It was ordered that a jury be empaneled May 21 at 9 o'clock to assess compensation.

Court adjourned Wednesday afternoon until next Monday morning and the jury was dismissed until that time.

The matter of Stephen Murphy against the Marion Street Railway company is assigned for Monday.

Several years ago Murphy was struck by a Center street car, and injured. He claimed that it was due to the company's negligence and began suit for damages. The case has been through common pleas and circuit court.

MISS ROSE O. MAY

Sues J. F. C. Hull of Bucyrus for $20,000 Damages.

The following special from Bucyrus, to Thursday's Cincinnati Enquirer will make interesting reading in Marion, where Miss May and Mr. Hull are quite well known:

Miss Rose May is suing J. F. C. Hull, president of the board of trade, for $20,000. She says he connected her name with anonymous letters.

Mrs. Charles W. Criswell, who has been dangerously ill, is much improved.

Holds a Meeting at the Office of Mosser & Quigley.

Pursuant to adjournment on the 7th instant, the committee on arrangements for Memorial day exercises met at the office of Mosser & Quigley for the purpose of completing the necessary arrangements therefor. The committee was called to order by Chairman A. H. Kling. The permanent secretary being absent C. F. Garberson was chosen to act as secretary pro tem.

The members of the committee present were A. H. Kling, J. P. King, W. C. Rapp, W. H. McClure, Richard Horn, Michael Clary, G. H. May, O. W. Weeks and C. F. Garberson.

G. H. May, chairman on flower committee, made a partial report.

Richard Horn, chairman on program and invitation committee, reported the printing and readiness of the invitations.

O. W. Weeks, chairman on invitations, submitted a partial report.

J. P. King, treasurer of the memorial fund, submitted the following report:

Amount of balance on hand from 1899	$ 61 50
Amount of receipts for 1900	107 00
Total to May 14, 1900	$153 50
Expenditures for 1900	$64 20
Balance on hand to date, May 14, 1900	$ 89 30

On motion of W. C. Rapp, seconded by G. H. May, the report of the treasurer was unanimously accepted.

On motion of W. C. Rapp, seconded by M. Clary, J. B. King was unanimously elected as treasurer for the ensuing year.

The committee on speakers, through W. H. McClure, one of the committee, reported the procurement of Dr. A. E. Smith, to deliver the Memorial day address.

W. C. Rapp, chairman on instrumental music committee made a partial report, and stated its progress. Thereupon the subject was recommitted to the committee for future action.

On motion by W. H. McClure, seconded by O. W. Weeks, G. E. Mosser, the permanent secretary of the committee, was instructed to notify by postal card, the chairman of each committee, and of the Woman's Relief corps and G. A. R. to report without fail to this committee on Tuesday evening, May 21, 1901.

Thereupon the meeting was adjourned.

REGULAR MEETING

Is Held by the Woman's Relief Corps Tuesday Afternoon.

The regular meeting of the Woman's Relief corps was held Tuesday evening at its headquarters in the Union block on south Main street. A full attendance of the officers of the organization was present, as was also a majority of the members.

The meeting was to have been held last week, but was postponed owing to the G. A. R. and W. R. C. convention held in Bellefontaine. A full report of the proceedings of the convention was read by the president of the society, Mrs. E. E. Diswa, who attended the convention as a delegate from the Marion organization.

At the next meeting preparations for observing Decoration day with appropriate ceremonies will be made. Arrangements will also be perfected for attending the annual memorial services of Cooper Post, G. A. R., the Woman's Relief corps and the G. A. R. circle, which will be observed Sunday, May 26, in the Epworth M. E. church.

COMING TO OHIO.

David, and Possibly Carrie, Nation Will Spend Summer at Mt. Gilead.

Mt. Gilead, O., May 15.—David Nation, husband of Carrie Nation, the "joint smasher," will spend this summer in this, Morrow county, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. William Riddle, at Iberia, where he will arrive Saturday. And if it is possible for Mrs. Nation to, by that time, clear herself on the charges on which she is now confined in jail at Wichita, Kansas, she will join her husband at Iberia. Mr. Nation's living children are four in number. Oscar Nation and Mrs. Williams, who live in Texas, Mrs. Richard White of Columbiana, and Mrs. William Riddle of Iberia.

PIECE OF GLASS

Works Out of a Woman's Hand After Twenty Years.

A peculiar occurrence happened Wednesday in Scott Town. Twenty years ago Miss Ella Davis ran a piece of glass in the palm of her hand near the thumb. The glass has remained in her hand all these years, causing her much pain. Wednesday the obstruction worked out of her hand about an inch from the place where it entered.

GEORGE B. KNAPP

Purchases the Marion Republican. Took Possession Thursday.

Mr. George B. Knapp, who has been identified with the repertorial forces of the Mirror for some time past, has purchased from Mr. Robert Smith the Marion *Republican* and took possession Thursday.

Mr. Knapp is bright and clever and should make a success of his new venture.

TEXAS OIL FIELD

Scenes in the Newly Discovered Oil Territory in the Vicinity of Beaumont.

WHERE PEOPLE HAVE GONE MAD

Land That Went Begging for a Purchaser at Twenty Dollars an Acre a Few Months Ago Is Now Worth an Hundred Thousand Dollars to the Acre—Sour Lake Territory.

Beaumont, Tex., May 15.—[Staff special to S. M. P. A.]—Spindletop heights is several thousand acres in extent and lies about four miles south and a little east of the town of Beaumont. It is on these heights that all of the gushers that have come in so far are located. Only a few holes have been bored outside of this area and in none of them has oil been struck. These heights are a little higher than the surrounding country, although the difference is barely discernible to the naked eye. It is what Captain Lucas calls an anti-cline formation and it was this slight elevation, coupled with other geological phenomena, which he chooses not to disclose, which told his scientific mind or intellect that if he could drill deep enough he would find oil.

Before the Lucas gusher came in, a man could have bought all the land on these heights, excepting the few acres that Lucas had under leases for prospecting purposes, at a few dollars an acre. Today much of it cannot be bought for $100 an acre.

Based on the estimates of experts all over, the output of the dozen gushers that have already "come in" on Spindletop heights is double that of all the oil wells in the Russian fields combined. This may read like a fairy tale, but after a man has stood for five minutes and watched twelve gushers spouting oil from 150 to 250 feet into the air at an average rate, conservatively estimated, of 50,000 barrels per day per worker, he is ready to believe almost any statement, no matter how wild it may seem at first blush. Of course, this Beaumont oil is not the most valuable oil in the world. Its chief value is for fuel. A first-class illuminating oil will run about seventy per cent. petroleum. This oil analyzes about twenty to twenty-five per cent. But, as a fuel oil, experts say it has no superior in the world. It is of about the consistency of molasses and very dark in color. It has a very strong odor and when one of the wells is spouting, with the wind in the right direction, the smell in the crowded town is almost overpowering. To the man who is not there for the purpose of speculation. To the speculators the smell has far from an overpowering effect. It's like the taste of blood to a tiger, and when the wells are allowed to gush, real estate values gush, too.

The feeling that one experiences when even one of the wells is spouting its green sparkling heavenward cannot be described. Men who have all the earmarks of sanity yell with delight, throw their hats into the air and dance around like Indians. A man about sixty years old, wearing the benevolent aspect of a preacher, stood beside me while the Star and Crescent well was gushing the other morning. When the eight-inch stream rose high above the derrick, he began slapping me on the back and pounding me in the ribs and yelling between paroxysms and jerks: "Great God! Great God! Isn't it grand? Isn't it beautiful? And I could have bought that land for $20 an acre!" Then he swore a blue streak, and when I told him to cheer up he got mad.

The Star and Crescent gusher began to spout about 10 o'clock at night. As soon as the news reached town, the figures on the blackboards of the real estate agents and brokers were erased and new figures, in many cases a hundred per cent. higher, took their place. Of course, these values are altogether speculative. There are no fixed values here yet and will not be until the productive field is defined. Until these productive lines are at least approximately fixed, which may not be for months, there is no limit to the wild values that may be placed on land anywhere in this section. To get some land, no matter how small a parcel, as near the oil fields as possible, but at any rate somewhere in southern Texas, seems to be the determination of the thousands who have been attracted to Beaumont. The selling value of land as far as twenty-five miles away has increased to extraordinary figures. In the Sour lake region, twenty-five miles east of Beaumont, property which could have been bought for $25 an acre a month ago is selling today at $1,000 an acre. There seems to be an undercurrent of feeling among the real estate speculators that the Sour lake district will prove to be as good, if not better, oil lands than the Beaumont district.

The owners of land in that neck of the woods, many of whom hold the deeds to thousands of acres, bought several years ago at a few dollars an acre for purposes of speculation, are not doing anything to stop the talk about Sour lake, you may be sure. Oil was struck at Sour lake about two years ago, but not in paying quantities. None of the wells there were drilled very deep, but the next few weeks will probably see several dozen derricks in that vicinity and some thousand more feet boring. If a gusher is struck there, there will be doings at Sour lake beside which those at Beaumont will look like a Prohibition convention.

H. N. RICKEY.

AUGUST FIRST

Is the Date Set for the Tri-County Pythian Picnic.

The annual tri-county picnic of Knights of Pythias of Union, Marion and Delaware counties will be held at Prospect, Thursday, August 1. The committee appointed by the lodges of the three counties met at Prospect Wednesday evening and arrived at the decision stated. A fine program will be arranged for the occasion.

BAD RUNAWAY

Occurs Near the Village of Martel at Noon Today.

Martel, May 16.—Today about noon, while at work in the field, James McKinstry and Bert Moody were severely injured by a runaway team. Mr. McKinstry sustained a bad fracture of the left ankle and Mr. Moody had both bones of his left leg broken. Though serious, their cases are not fatal.

Among Monday's purchasers of pianos at G. W. Baker's piano store, 128 west Center street, were G. [illegible] more, L. Claysaddle and J. D. [illegible], all buying fine Schaeffer pianos.



The New Cut Is The Military Idea—

Broad Shoulders and coat cut close fitting to the form.

VERY SWELL INDEED

Are the new mixtures in Cheviots for Spring wear—the new high button vests—the Oxfords and Serges—Unfinished Worsteds, etc. We could keep up the list of novelties until we filled the page, for as some delighted customers express it, "For the right article at the right price, one must go to THE MANHATTAN." If you find any prices below ours—you'll find the quality below, also.

THE MANHATTAN.

RHOADS' SHOE STORE.

YOU CAN WAUKEZE AND FEEL COMFORTABLE

THE SHOE PEOPLE ARE TALKING ABOUT.

—IN— THE 'NELSON' $3.50 SHOE FOR MEN



SIGHTLY SHAPELY STYLISH | OXFORDS FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN | PATENT LEATHER VELOUR CALF KANGAROO KID

PATENT LEATHER AND CANVAS SHOES FOR BOYS

J. E. RHOADS.

169 South Main St.

American Tailoring Co.

Yes, the Big Tailors!

IT'S THE TALK OF THE TOWN

The great business the AMERICAN TAILORING CO. is doing, and why shouldn't the people talk? The firm is giving every buyer $25.00 worth for $15.00. This accounts for our large volume of trade.

On our opening day we sold 34 Suits, 18 pair Pants and 5 Overcoats; and on Monday, 20 Suits and 12 pair Pants.

We keep all our garments pressed and repaired for one year, which is a great saving to our patrons.

AMERICAN TAILORING CO.

THE BIG TAILORS.

Corner Center and Prospect Sts. GEO. H. FOREMAN, Mgr.

P. S. Wanted—20 coat, vest and pant makers at once.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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REUNION OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS AT MEMPHIS.

It will be 12 years on the tenth day of next month since the United Confederate Veterans' association was organized at New Orleans for the avowed purpose of uniting in a general federation all associations of Confederate veterans, soldiers and sailors, now in existence or hereafter to be formed." The success of this organization attests the intense interest in the object for which it was formed, for it already comprises 1,300 camps, with about 60,000 members. Its commander is General John B. Gordon of Georgia, adjutant general and chief of staff, Major General George Moorman of Louisiana.

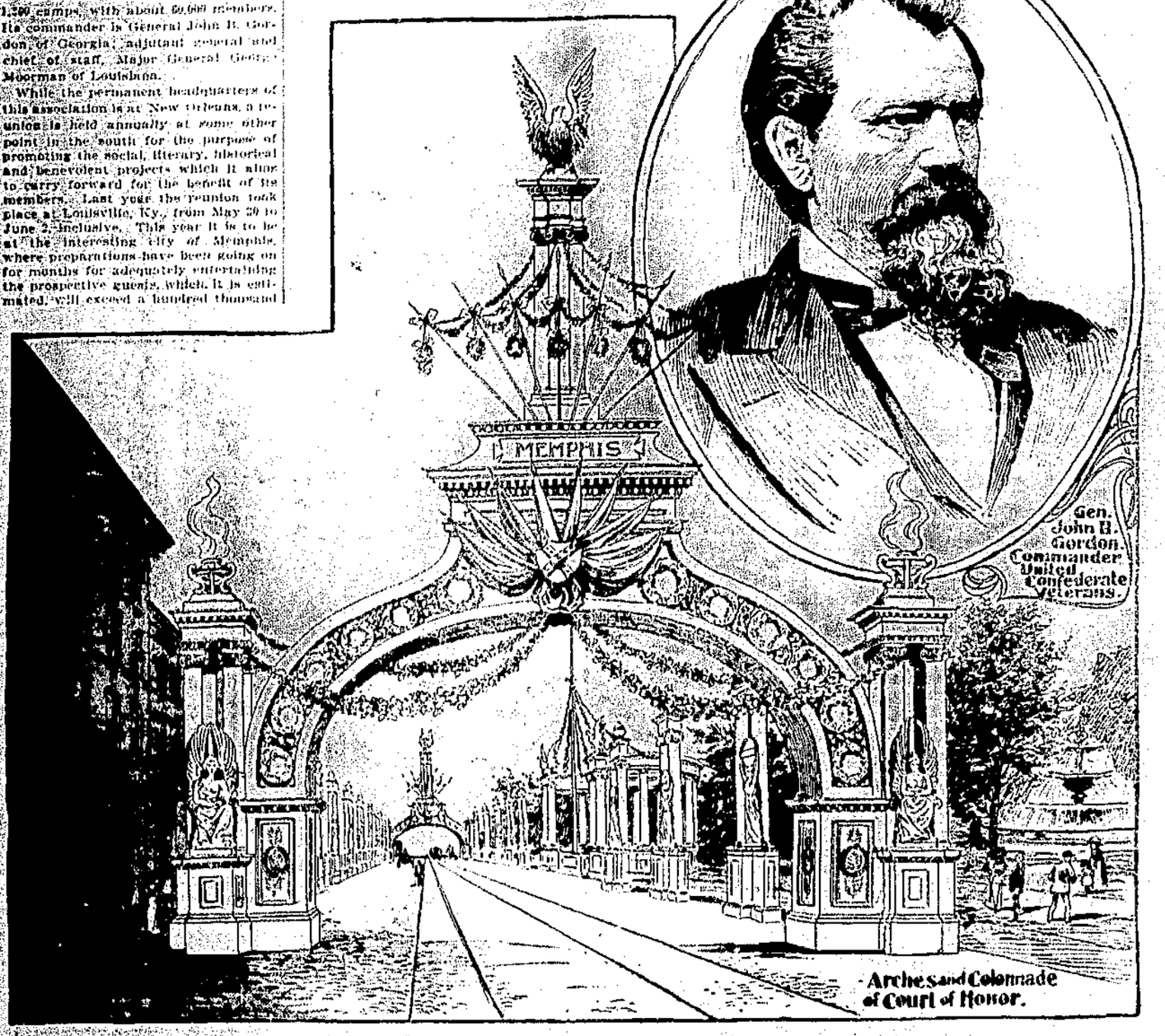
While the permanent headquarters of this association is at New Orleans, a reunion is held annually at some other point in the south for the purpose of promoting the social, literary, historical and benevolent projects which it aims to carry forward for the benefit of its members. Last year the reunion took place at Louisville, Ky., from May 30 to June 2, inclusive. This year it is to be at the interesting city of Memphis, where preparations have been going on for months for adequately entertaining the prospective guests, which, it is estimated, will exceed a hundred thousand in number. The great hall, now approaching completion, will have seating capacity for 27,000 people, and here will be the headquarters of the different states represented—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

Quarters have also been provided for kindred associations, the Sons of Confederate Veterans and the Daughters of the Confederacy, and these most important of organizations in the south will in a certain sense be temporarily consolidated.

The great building on the bluff, which has been christened Confederate hall, is 400 feet long by 200 wide, with a height of 50 feet from floor to dome, and contains a hall 200 by 175 feet, for reunions, dances and receptions. This structure will combine beauty of form with utility, but the chief architectural adornment consists in the beautiful arch of triumph adjacent, with two great pylons, one on each side, surmounted by blazing urns as funeral pyres to the memory of the Southland's honored dead.

The great arch will ornament the court of honor and support a lofty column crowned by an American eagle of heroic size. For the many thousands of grizzled veterans who prefer to camp out of doors beautiful East End park has been donated to the committee of arrangements for the period of the gathering, and here tents will be pitched and tables spread for the accommodation of about 10,000 campers out. The park contains about 35 acres of rolling woodland, with picturesque ravines, and is easily accessible from the city by street cars. In this sylvan retreat the battle scarred veterans of many fights will gather, especially in the evening, to recount their deeds of long ago, to marshal their experiences of a period which now belongs to the past.

The strifes, the trials even, of the civil war, though not forgotten, have been softened by the lapse of time, and the animosities engendered by the war have passed away. It is illustrative of the



A beautiful tribute to the city and state in which this reunion is to be held was bestowed by President McKinley in his recent visit when he said: "I am glad to meet with the people of Memphis and of the state of Tennessee. Their history is associated with the greatest struggles and sacrifices of our country, and their valor has been conspicuous on every battlefield of the republic. The commonwealth has lost none of the zeal and patriotism which gave to it in the earlier days the name of the Volunteer State."

On the occasion of the chief executive's brief visit, less than three weeks ago, he was received by the patriotic people with great enthusiasm. A company of grizzled veterans in their old uniforms acted as his guard of honor, and on the banners stretched across the street, amid profuse display of bunting, he read, "Mr. President, the City is Yours" and "Welcome to the Nation's President." These sentiments voice the nation's proclamation of prosperity, in which the south is sharing in abundant measure. Her fields are filled with prospective harvests as never before, and she has recently erected more cotton mills than all the north and west combined. The ten states of the former Confederacy which these very veterans soon to be assembled in reunion fought so strenuously to preserve autonomous have more than doubled their population in the period which has passed since the war and now can boast nearly one-fourth the nation's total number of inhabitants. The industrial and business ability of the southern people have been conclusively shown, and the whole nation rejoices that the tide has turned and blessed this section with abounding prosperity.

It is indeed an era of good feeling when the boys in gray and those in blue assemble in the same month, almost on the same day, and dedicate their noblest efforts to perpetuating the sentiments of devotion to their departed dead. Sentiment rules the world, whether it be the sentiment of loyalty, of patriotism or of affection. Meeting on the common ground of tender regard for those who gave their lives for the defense of their homes, yielding to the noblest sentiment of all—devotion—its due meed, the participants are ennobled, their lives refreshed and strengthened by these reunions. The little bands of soldiers are decimated almost daily. Year by year their ranks are thinned by death, and it is with tender reverence that the country regards these survivors of a generation past.

The days go by, and the busy years are told;
The brown locks are sprinkled with gray,
But deep in hearts never, never growing old,
Linger memories we hallow always.
Laurel crowns come in the stillness of the night;
We listen, their echoes to hear;
We wander back to campfires burning bright,
And the bugle rings out loud and clear.

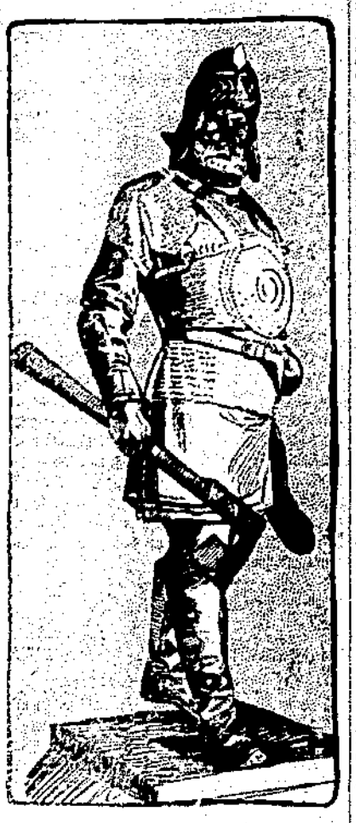
Our national government in co-operating to make this great event a success has established a branch postoffice, has sent a gunboat to participate in the fetes on the Mississippi and, incidentally, on the occasion of the president's visit on the 1st of May, opened the great Pan-American exposition at Buffalo by a message of congratulation sent from the beautiful city on the bank of the great Father of Waters.

Provisions on a vast scale have been made to house and feed the many thousands expected to participate, and historical associations will be awakened in the grand finale by an exact reproduction of the naval duel fought between the Monitor and the Merrimac, ending with the final blowing up of the latter by a sunken mine amid an unprecedented display of fireworks.

RUSSIA'S TUTELARY SAINT.

YERMAK "THE SMASHER."

The heroic figure of an ancient warrior presented in the accompanying illustration armed cap-a-pie and ready for any emergency is that of Yermak "the Smasher," alleged founder of the Russian empire and by some derisively termed the Russian's tutelary saint. He typifies, they say, the Russian policy, aggressive and domineering, which asserts that might makes right and that diplomacy consists in getting the better of the other fellow. The name



of Yermak has recently been bestowed upon one of the great ice crushing vessels which Russia has put on Lake Baikal, and in this case it is certainly rightly applied.

MME. EDMONDE ADAM.

The handsome, gray haired woman of whose portrait is given herewith is Mme. Edmonde Adam, famous French writer of many books and founder of the Nouvelle Revue. She recently obtained an interview with the sultan of Turkey which she claimed was unique, inasmuch as it ended without an invitation to become a member of the royal harem. At the age of 15 this lady, then Mlle. Juliette Lamber, married a French notary, who made her life so miserable that she left him. She took as her second husband M. Adam, who introduced himself with the curt remark, capable of being read both ways, "Madam, I'm Adam." He left her with a fortune, with which she founded a paper and started a salon, the former proving very remunerative and the latter making her famous. It is quite the proper thing to be seen at Mme. Adam's soirees or at her private theater, maintained exclusively for her friends, and many a writer has found in her salon recognition which the public afterward indorsed. Her address is 200 Boulevard Malesherbes, Paris, France.



Decennial Board of Revision.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 5834, of the Revised Statutes of Ohio, Act passed April 18, 1893, O. L. Vol. p. 247, that the Decennial Board of Revision for the City of Marion will meet and begin their sessions on the

First Monday, the 3rd Day of June,

of this present year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and One,

At the Office of the County Auditor.

The purpose of said meeting is for giving opportunity for review of the work of the Decennial Board of Equalization in valuing Real Estate, and said purpose is set forth further in the following extract from said law:

When Complaints to be Filed.

Complaints against any valuation may be filed with the auditor of the county, and if any such complaint shall have been so filed on or before April 15th, thereafter against any valuation of a decennial county board; or, on or before May 15th, thereafter against any valuation of a decennial city board.

Auditor to Give Notice to Board, and in Newspapers.

Or, if the auditor of the county deem it advisable, he shall, in writing, notify the members of the proper board of equalization to meet and sit as a board of revision on the day fixed by this act and at the place fixed for the meeting of the said boards respectively, and he shall give ten days' public notice, by advertisement in one or more newspapers, of the time and place of the meeting of the board of revision and the purpose thereof.

Duties of Revision Board.

The board of revision shall investigate all such complaints and all complaints against any valuation filed with it as a board, or made by the county auditor, and may increase or decrease any valuation complained of and no others. Said board shall, in all respects, be governed by the laws in force governing the valuing of real property, and shall make no change in any valuation complained of except in accordance with such laws, and subject to the laws regulating and restricting the duty of equalization.

Notice of Hearing, to Persons Interested.

But no valuation, as fixed by the board of equalization, shall be increased by the board of revision, in any case, save of upon reasonable notice as prescribed by this chapter, to all persons directly interested and an opportunity for a full hearing.

L. M. HIPSHER,
County Auditor.
42-8s-wk-4-5 Marion county, Ohio.

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of Walter L. Hood, deceased.

The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as executrix of the last will and testament of Walter L. Hood, late of Marion county, deceased.

Dated at Marion, Ohio, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1901.

JANE C. HOOD,
15-tu-th-wk-4-5 Marion, Ohio.

Legal Notice.

Frank C. Lavanway, residing at South Bend, Indiana, will take notice that on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1901, Edna May Lavanway, his wife, filed a petition against him in the Court of Common Pleas of Marion county, Ohio, charging him with extreme cruelty and gross neglect of duty in failing to provide for her and their two children, and praying for a divorce and custody of the two minor children.

The defendant is required to appear and answer said petition in Court by the 31st day of May, A. D. 1901.

Dated at Marion, O., April 19, 1901.

EDNA MAY LAVANWAY,
By H. EDMUND HILL, her attorney.
17-5s-wk-4-7

Legal Notice.

Reuben E. Clark residing at Danville, Ill., will take notice that on the 8th of April, 1901, Florence E. Clark, his wife, filed a petition against him in the Court of Common Pleas of Marion county, Ohio, charging him with extreme cruelty, gross neglect of duty in failing to support her and their child, and willful absence for three years, and praying that she may be divorced from him and given the custody of their child, Nellie May.

The defendant is required to appear and answer on the 31st day of May, 1901.

Marion, O., April 19, 1901.

FLORENCE E. CLARK.
By CHARLES C. FISHER, her attorney.
14716

Receiver's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed and qualified by the Common Pleas Court of Marion county, Ohio, as receiver of the firm of Shumaker & Archer. All persons interested in said firm are requested to promptly settle their accounts.

GILES S. HARR,
Marion, O., April 2, 1901. Receiver.
49 1-3

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Jane Hickman, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as Administrator, with the Will annexed, of the estate of Jane Hickman, late of Marion county, Ohio, deceased.

Dated this 26th day of April, A. D., 1901.

JOHN H. TEN EYCK,
49-1-3 Morral, Ohio.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

THE School Examiners of Marion county, Ohio, will meet for the examination of teachers at Central school building Saturday

June 1,

Examinations will commence at 9 a. m. and no applications will be received after 10 a. m. All examinations will be written and positively no private examination will be granted. A fee of 50 cents will be charged on admission to the examination, and each applicant will furnish an envelope, stamped and addressed to him or herself, in which a certificate or notice of failure will be forwarded. Applicants will be graded on a scale of 100. No certificate will be granted when the grade in any branch falls below 85. An average of 75 with a minimum of 65 secures a certificate for one year. 85 with a minimum of 75 secures a certificate for two years. 95 with a minimum of 85 secures a certificate for three years.

Box well examinations,

May 18.

Success in the school room will also be taken into consideration in determining the class of certificate.

W. P. MOLONE,
F. A. KENNEDY,
S. W. ALMENDINGER
Examiners.

Creditors Notice.

In the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, Western Division. 856. In the matter of

SAMUEL WINEMILLER,
Bankrupt.
IN BANKRUPTCY.

Creditors will take notice that said Samuel Winemiller has filed his petition for discharge, and the same has been assigned for hearing in said court at the said District at Toledo, Ohio, on the 25th day of May, '01, at 10 o'clock a. m., and you are required to appear and show cause, if any you have, why said discharge should not be granted.

ROBERT CAREY,
14612 Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York—Kenyon B. Conger, a promoter of 15 Wall street, was given a discharge in bankruptcy yesterday. He has been interested in enterprises in Akron and Zanesville, Ohio, and Muncie, Indiana. His liabilities were $553,095; assets $1,587. Mr. Conger is a nephew of the American minister to China. His father was Colonel A. L. Conger of Akron, who was known politically throughout the country.

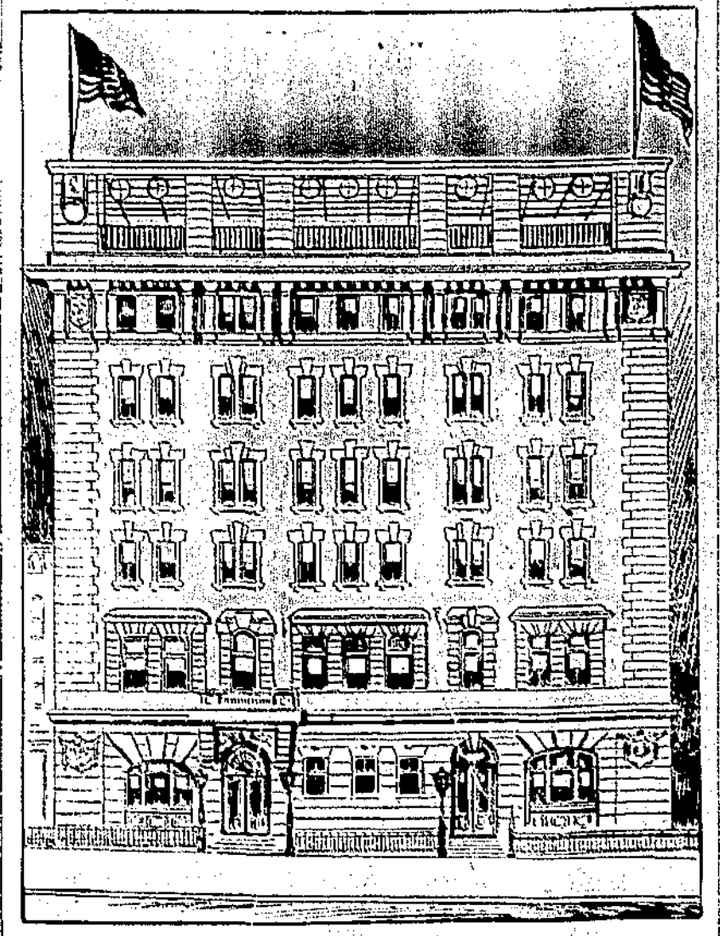
A SUCCESSFUL CAPITALIST AND HIS KOREAN SECRETARY.



Mr. W. Pritchard Morgan, whose portrait, with that of his Korean secretary, is given here, was born in Wales in 1814, practiced law in Queensland, Australia, and was a member of the British parliament from 1885 to 1900.

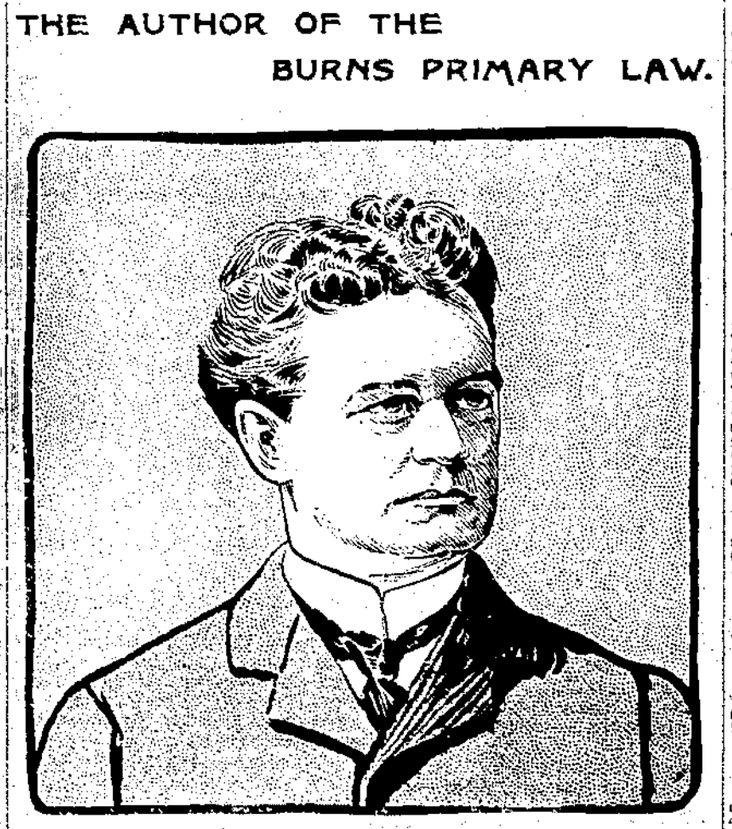
He is now interested in gold mining properties in Australia and in Korea. As an oriental student he knows thoroughly all the countries of the farther east, and it is said this knowledge of them, particularly of China, caused him to be the first to predict the safety of the imperiled legations in Peking last year when they were cut off from communication with the outside world.

MISS HELEN GOULD'S GIFT TO SAILORS.



Miss Helen Gould's interest in our soldiers and sailors during the Spanish-American war has endeared her to every one cognizant of her numerous benefactions. One of the latest and most munificent of her philanthropic acts was the bestowal upon the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian association of a $400,000 building for the exclusive use of sailors. She was moved to do this by her knowledge of the vast benefit the association has been to railroad men in providing quarters where they can spend their leisure time. The great heads of our railways have recognized its work in a most substantial manner; knowing as they do how immeasurably it has improved the "morale" of their men. It was Miss Gould's desire that this great work might be extended for the benefit of our Jack Tars, and she gave the late Admiral Philip the money necessary to erect a perfectly equipped building near the Brooklyn navy yard.

THE AUTHOR OF THE BURNS PRIMARY LAW.



The portrait of the gentleman presented in the accompanying illustration is familiar enough in the state of Michigan, being that of the Hon. David E. Burns, author or originator of the famous Burns primary law, which is intended for the purification of politics. The particular method by which politics in Michigan is to be purified by the Burns law is through direct primaries open to all members of the party. By this means it is hoped bad men will be kept out and only good citizens acquire office. The author is sanguine enough to predict a political millennium as the result of his new law and expects its revivifying influence to extend to every state in the union.

Mr. Burns is yet a young man, having been graduated from Michigan university in 1882. Taking naturally to the law, he was elected a representative to the legislature of his native state in 1900 and introduced the measure alluded to, which was eventually passed by a unanimous vote after 50 days of fighting, its operation, however, being limited to the city of Grand Rapids.

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AMERICA'S VALHALLA TO BE DEDICATED ON MEMORIAL DAY.

WHEN a thing happens for the first time, it is likely to attract universal attention, and the announcement that the great Hall of Fame on University heights, New York, is to be dedicated on Memorial day marks the advent of something that is entirely new in the annals of this republic. Great men and women have been born and have passed away, great deeds have been performed and most of them forgotten, but at last the accusatory apothegm, so often quoted in Europe, that republics are notoriously ungrateful, is likely to fall into desuetude, for now we have an American Valhalla, where the names of our most famous heroes in whatever field they may have performed their exploits, will be perpetuated by means of durable memorials.

This wonderful structure, the Hall of Fame, is the outcome of an unconditional gift to the University of the City of New York in March, 1900, for the purpose of commemorating the achievements of those eminent in the arts of peace as well as in those of war, the author, the inventor and the scientist, to rank equally with the warrior and the statesman.

The gift was originally $100,000, but no limit was set upon expenditure, and that sum has probably been doubled in providing the structure now crowning beautiful University heights. The name of the donor was withheld, but it has been universally assumed that it is Miss Helen Gould, already so well known through her generous and judicious benefactions.

The structure, now completed, awaiting only the dedicatory ceremonies, is in the form of an extensive colonnade, connecting the Hall of Languages with the Hall of Philosophy. It is 500 feet in length, in the form of a semicircle, 170 feet above the Harlem river, with a glorious view of the Hudson and the Palisades.

It is to the great gain of architecture in the United States that the Hispano-Moresque type, with its tiled roofs, extensive "patios," or inclosed courts, and picturesque corridors, has been extensively introduced. The columned corridor, which is a prominent feature in the old conventual structures of Europe, has been adapted with happy effect. And when, as in this instance, added to this most charming architectural adjunct, there is a superlatively beautiful view outspread from the colonnade it becomes the most effective feature that could be chosen to enhance the beauty of the grounds and adjacent buildings.

It must have been a mind of more than ordinary caliber that conceived both the idea of the Hall of Fame and the mode of perpetuating and embodying it in the most suitable and effective manner.

The conditions of this munificent gift are set forth in fitly chosen words, as follows: "The exclusive use of this colonnade is to serve as 'the Hall of Fame for great Americans.' One hundred and fifty panels, each about two by eight feet, will be provided for inscriptions. Fifty of these will be inscribed in 1900, provided 50 names shall be approved by the two bodies of judges named below. At the close of every five years thereafter five additional panels will be inscribed, so that the entire number shall be completed by A. D. 2000. The statue, bust or portrait of any person whose name is inscribed may have a place either in the Hall of Fame or in the museum adjoining.

"The following rules are to be observed for inscriptions: The university will invite nominations until May 1 (1900) from the public in general of names to be inscribed, to be addressed by mail to the chancellor of the University of New York City. Every name that is seconded by any member of the college senate will be submitted to 100 or more persons throughout the country who may be approved by the senate, as professors or writers of American history or especially interested in the same. No name will be inscribed unless approved by a majority of the answers received from this body of judges before Oct. 1 of the year of election.

"Further, each name must be finally approved by a two-thirds vote of the 15 regular members of the New York university senate, who are the chancellor, with the dean and senior professors of each of the six schools, and by a majority of the honorary members voting, the latter being each the president or the representative of one of the theological faculties in or near New York city.

"No name may be inscribed except of a person born in what is now the territory of the United States and of a person who has been dead at least ten years. In the first 50 names must be included one or more representatives of a majority of the following 15 classes of citizens: Authors and editors, business men, educators, inventors, missionaries and explorers, philanthropists and reformers, preachers and theologians, scientists, engineers and architects, lawyers and judges, musicians, painters and sculptors, physicians and surgeons, rulers and statesmen, soldiers and sailors; distinguished men and women outside the above classes. Should these restrictions leave vacant panels in any year the senate may fill the same the ensuing year, following the same rules."

The scheme has stood the test of more than a year of criticism, and it is doubtful if it could be essentially improved, which fact speaks volumes for the mind or minds that conceived it. In accordance with the provisions of the gift, a committee of [illegible], authors, editors and learned men generally was selected to vote for those whose names should be considered worthy to be inscribed on these tablets of fame. In October of last year the collective decision was reached. Fifty-one votes were necessary for a final choice, but when the votes were counted it was found that only 29 native born Americans had been [illegible] of the high distinction of having their names [illegible] where they are to remain forever.

It was intended that 50 names should be voted for and inscribed on these tablets the first year and five additional names every five years thereafter until the year 2000, when it was believed the total 150 inscriptions would be completed. This is allowing for a really great American to be born every year, which in the light of past events is somewhat above the average, it is believed. In case of failure to select the desired half hundred names, another balloting is to take place in 1902, when it is hoped the gaps will be filled. As it stands now there are still 21 names to be supplied in order to bring the list up to the requisite number.

The 29 favorites were as follows: George Washington, with 97 votes, Abraham Lincoln 96, Daniel Webster 96, Benjamin Franklin 94, Ulysses S. Grant 92, John Marshall 91, Thomas Jefferson 90, Ralph Waldo Emerson 87, Henry W. Longfellow 85, Robert Fulton 85, Washington Irving 83, Jonathan Edwards 81, Samuel F. B. Morse 80, David G. Farragut 79, Henry Clay 74, Nathaniel Hawthorne 73, George Peabody 72, Robert E. Lee 69, Peter Cooper 69, Eli Whitney 67, John J. Audubon 67, Horace Mann 67, Henry Ward Beecher 66, James Kent 65, Joseph Story 64, John Adams 61, William E. Channing 58, Gilbert Stuart 52, Asa Gray 51.

The remaining 21 names will be balloted for in 1902 under the same rules that governed this contest, the same men, if they are living, being the judges, and all names which received as many as ten votes previously being again eligible.

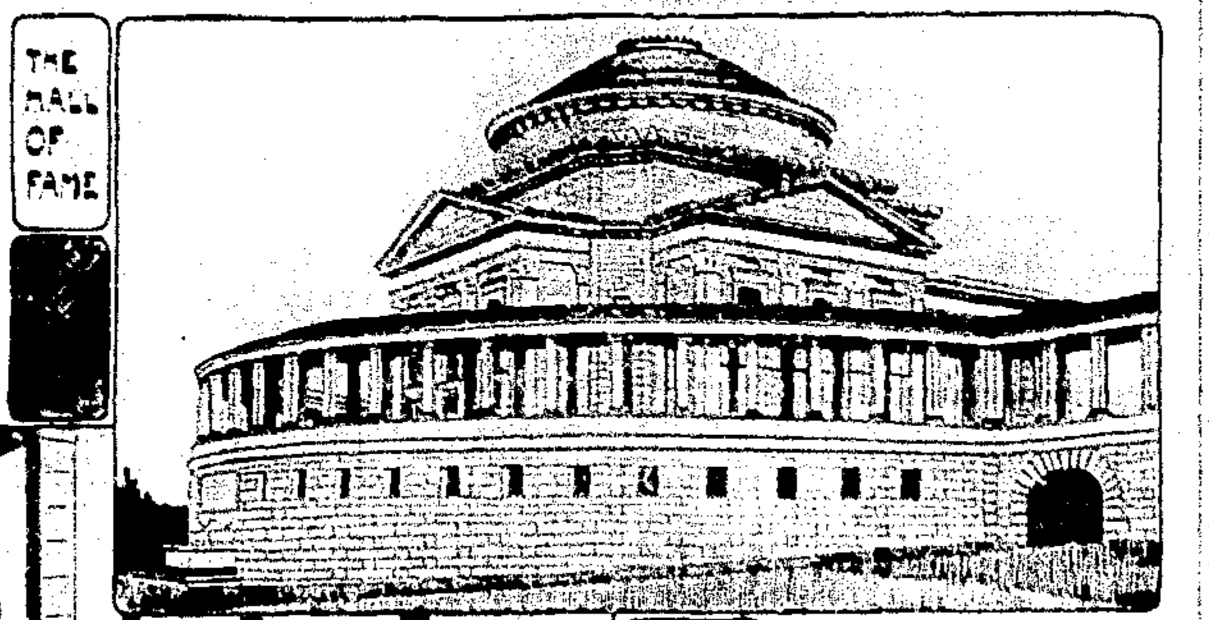
The great University of New York city, of which the Hall of Fame is an appurtenance, has had a remarkable growth and almost phenomenal success. Chartered in 1831 it was opened in 1832, the first building erected in Washington square. It was replaced in 1894 by a fine structure on the original site, which yields a good income in rentals and is also partly occupied by the graduate department and by the school of pedagogy, the first university school of its kind in the country. The chief university buildings, which at present are on Twenty-sixth street, New York city, opposite Bellevue hospital, afford accommodations for 50 professors and about 550 students. The present value of the university properties approximates $2,000,000, and the buildings on the commanding hill between Morris Heights and Fordham Heights, above the Harlem river, were begun about six years ago. Here the great university will have opportunities for expansion that its cramped quarters in the city proper do not afford, and here is being evolved a scheme commensurate with an educational institution bearing the name of the largest city on this continent.

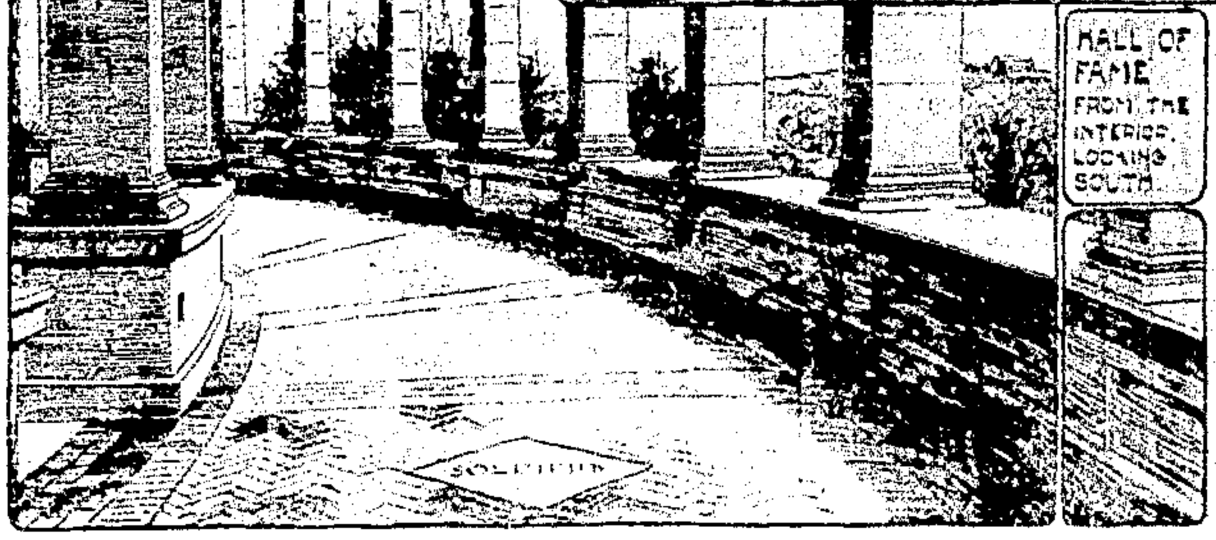
The new site is a beautiful one, the fine structures already erected being conspicuous from every point of the compass, and while they are environed by scenes of almost sylvan beauty, yet the academic buildings are within about 20 minutes' ride by elevated trains of the heart of New York city.

As about 10,000 invitations have been sent out and 30 educational and patriotic organizations invited to participate, the extensive grounds of the university will be crowded on the occasion of the dedication Memorial day. The exercises will take place on the west lawn, near the Hall of Fame walk, where seating arrangements for 3,000 people have been made. The colonnades will be decorated with flowers and the busts with laurel wreaths or palm branches.

The ceremonies will begin at 3 o'clock and will include an oration by Senator Chauncey M. Depew, music by a military band, the singing of patriotic songs and a procession, which will enter the colonnade at the "statesmen's corner" and leave it at the southern end, or "authors' corner," after which the Hall of Fame will be formally declared open to the world.

ROGER P. BARNUM.





CHICAGO AS A SEAPORT CITY.

IT would seem that the United States, with its extensive coast line on the Atlantic and Pacific and its numerous harbors from Maine to Florida and from Washington to southern California, had already a sufficiency of seaports, but there are citizens of Chicago who seem to think otherwise and who have given evidence of their faith not only in their city, but in the future of this country, by building and launching several steamers for salt water service. The first vessel for this new venture was launched last December, and only four months later was steaming away for ocean ports from which it has always been believed Chicago was debarred by her situation as an inland city. On the 24th of April last the steamer Northwestern cleared from the port of Chicago for Liverpool, touching en route at Buffalo, Montreal, Sydney and Cape Breton. The first salt water steamer to be built and launched at Chicago, the Northwestern, also had the honor of initiating the lake, canal and ocean service between Chicago and all Europe.

The Northwestern was not, however, the first vessel to sail between Europe and Chicago, for the credit for that belongs, it is said, to some Norwegian sailors who nearly 40 years ago brought over a small sloop from Norway laden with fish, disposing of the cargo at a profit. It is fitting that the first voyage over this route should be made by Norse sailors, for, it will be recalled, the first voyage from Europe to America was performed by Norse navigators a thousand years ago. They have ever been hardy fellows, these Norsemen, daring unknown seas and storm bound coasts with reckless bravery. In fact, if tradition and history be true, they sometimes went beyond their legitimate profession as mariners and did a little buccaneering, ravaging coasts which were supposed to be safe from piratical incursions and carrying fire and sword wherever they went.

In 1882 a small steamer made the voyage from Bergen, Norway, to Chicago, having been chartered by Mr. O. A. Thorp, an importer resident in the lake city, but a Norwegian by birth. She brought fish and cod liver oil and returned to Norway with a cargo of flour and grain. To her belongs the honor of having first brought a cargo to Chicago by steam from any port in Europe and of having made the first round trip between these places. The time consumed by this steamer—the Wergeland—was 42 days from Bergen to Chicago, great delays and much expense being experienced in the St. Lawrence canals and in the necessary transshipment of a portion of her freight. Several other ventures of the kind were made by the enterprising importer Mr. Thorp, but the products of Norway being limited mainly to "Cape Cod turkey" and the oil expressed therefrom and Chicago's capacity for these useful products being in a measure limited the profits were not vast.

It may be regarded in the nature of a curious coincidence that about this time another argosy sailed from Spain for Chicago—the caravels sent over by the Spanish government to attend the Chicago exposition of 1893. Between Spain and the Norseland is divided the credit for that great achievement, the discovery of America, although a distance in time of nearly 500 years separates the voyages of Leif Ericson and Christopher Columbus. The Norseman led the way, but did not sufficiently promulgate his discoveries, while Columbus came after and reaped the rewards of his venture by immediately proclaiming what he had found and had expected to find by crossing the Atlantic in his search for a northwest passage to Asia.

At last the northwest passage has been found, but it lies several degrees to the southward of the supposed route so long sought by Sir John Franklin and other arctic voyagers. It does not lie within the power of Chicago to claim the merits of an original discovery, but to her enterprising merchants belongs the credit of exploiting a field which has always been assumed as closed to her by a location so far removed from the coast line of the United States.

At the time the Northwestern was launched three other steamers of her class were under construction to constitute the initial line projected for intercontinental traffic. These vessels are 260 feet in length, and with a capacity of about 3,000 tons. They are not large as ocean liners go, and by the side of such leviathans as the Oceanic and Deutschland would appear mere pygmies, but they are as large as the conditions governing this traffic will permit, being restricted by the size of the canals through which they must pass to reach the ocean. They are owned and will be operated by the Northwestern Steamship company and are scheduled to make regular trips between the head of navigation on Lake Michigan and European ports during the season, the trip each way being expected to consume 16 days. So the century finds Chicago ready to grasp fortune by the forelock and to assert her rights as a rival in the race for control of the vast carrying trade which centers at her port and is now conducted mainly through rail connections with Atlantic ports.

The vastness of this commerce need not be emphasized, for it is already granted. The only difficulties in the way are those of situation and environment, restrictions placed upon her by nature which will require herculean efforts on the part of her energetic citizens to overcome. That Chicago is ambitious goes without saying; that she has already overcome gigantic obstacles and forged to the front through the possession of a supreme capacity for financing enterprises will be readily allowed.

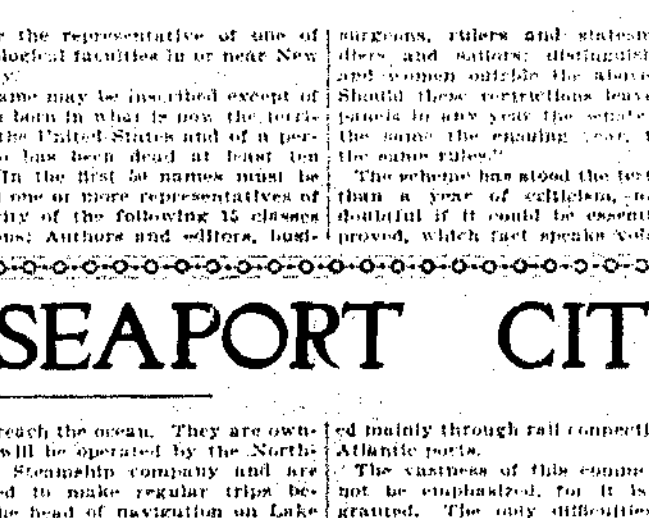
In this era of prosperity she finds herself forced to adopt extreme methods for moving the vast natural productions of the region of which she is the center and which are poured into her granaries, stock and lumber yards from every side. If even a comparatively small amount of this surplus can be moved by the employment of steam vessels to relieve the threatened congestion of traffic, something will have been done toward solving a difficult problem. By the cooperation of Canada she is able at last to initiate her ocean service, and without it she would, for some time to come at least, be bound hand and foot. Much is expected of her vast drainage canal, connecting Lake Michigan with the Father of Waters and the gulf of Mexico, but at present this route southwardly is not taken into consideration. The Atlantic can now be more directly reached through the great lakes and the series of canals inaugurated and constructed by the Canadian government. The great Welland canal alone has cost the Canadians nearly $28,000,000 and is more than 26 miles in length. Originally planned for small and light draft vessels, the Welland has been recently dredged to a depth of 14 feet. It has no less than 25 locks, but vessels not over 250 feet in length can go through them without material inconvenience, and the amount of freight annually passing that way has been given as a million tons.

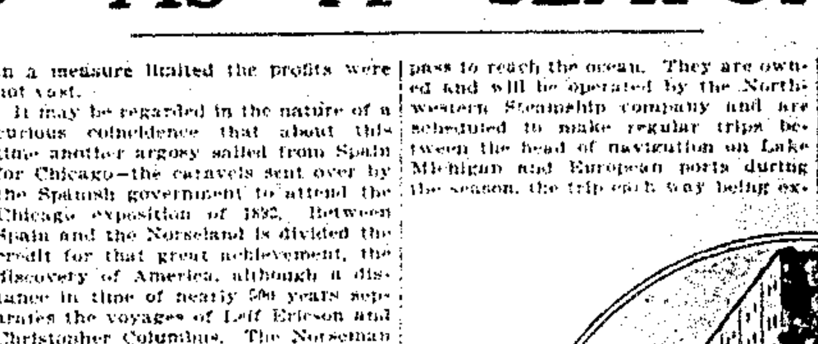
The tonnage through the great Sault Ste. Marie canal, connecting Lakes Michigan and Huron, vastly exceeds this estimate, of course, and when completed, at a cost of nearly $5,000,000, this artificial waterway was navigable by vessels carrying 18 feet of water. The United States government built here a lock which was then the second largest in the world, and the annual tonnage is said to be greater than that which passes through the Suez canal.

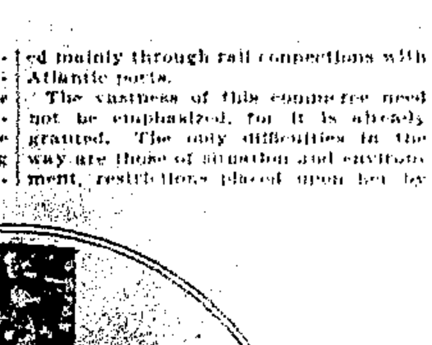
It is difficult to believe that the total tonnage of Chicago exceeds that of New York, but the vessels employed in the carrying trade, while small, are exceedingly numerous. While the St. Lawrence river is navigable for ocean steamers as far as Montreal, yet there is at present uninterrupted navigation open only for vessels drawing less than 14 feet of water. This will cause a necessary transshipment of all cargoes in excess of 2,000 or 2,500 tons, which will materially add to the cost of transport and cause delay. The steamers are built with a carrying capacity of at least 2,500 tons, and it is expected that they will be able to pick up additional freights when deep water ports are reached. Again, the water in the canals sometimes varies in depth, so that a ship loaded to extreme capacity might run aground and be delayed.

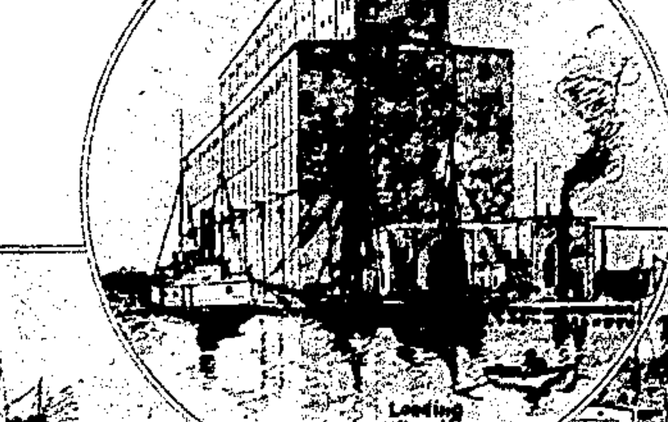
It was only last year that the Canadian government announced that vessels not over 256 feet in length and drawing less than 14 feet could pass unobstructedly through the canals from the lakes to the ocean. Chicago has been quick to avail herself of the privilege of becoming an inland seaport, if the term may be allowed, and her experiment will be watched with interest on both sides of the Atlantic.

ELBERT O. WOODSON.


Loading Wheat at a Grain Elevator


The Chicago River Near its Mouth


Ready to Sail.


In the City Proper.

FRENCH AND THE PAINTER.

The following story about the celebrated General French, whose cavalry exploits have been so brilliant and successful during the Boer campaign, will be of interest:

The daughter of a portrait painter now in South Africa testifies that General French, the great cavalry leader, is the shyest man in the British army.

He is a heavy man, always looks half asleep, has a very red complexion, red mustache, thickset figure—the last personality in the world to help an artist as a sitter.

He promised to sit for the painter, although most characteristically he could not for the life of him think what he had done to be of sufficient interest for any one to want to sketch him.

At last, after a great deal of trouble, the painter got him to sit one morning just outside the club at Bloemfontein. That sitting was the shortest and most disjointed the painter has ever had.

The general sat bolt upright in a chair, reading his paper upside down through sheer nervousness, and if he left that chair once on one excuse or another he left it a hundred times, coming back looking more upset and nervous each time, until at last he never came back at all.

And the painter's only chance of sketching him was at a club during dinner.

THE ATLANTIC'S WEIGHT.

The average depth of the Atlantic is not quite three miles.

Its waters weigh 325,000,000,000,000,000 tons, and a tank to contain it would have each of its six sides 420 miles long. The figures of the other oceans are in the same startling proportions.

It would take all the sea water in the world about 2,000,000 years to flow over the Niagara falls. A tank to hold it would have to measure nearly 1,000 miles along each of its sides.

SERVANT GIRLS' UNION.

"Mother Jones" Rules For Kitchen and Nursery Work.

"Mother" Jones is preparing to organize a servant girls' union at Wilkesbarre, Pa., as well as in Scranton and has drawn up these rules, says the New York World, which the union will enforce at each "place":

Ten hours' work a day and no more.

An increase in wages according to the size of the house and the work required.

No one shall work for less than $3 a week.

Cooks shall not act as ladies' maids or take care of babies.

Nursegirls shall not be required to act as cooks.

It shall not be necessary to stay in nights while the mistress goes out.


MRS. MARY JONES.

If more than ten hours' work a day shall be required, a double shift must be employed.

An amusement room shall be furnished for the girls so that they shall not be required to sit in the kitchen all the time.

Visitors shall be allowed to call upon them any night they are off duty.

Wages must be paid every week.

They shall have the privilege of putting their clothes in the family wash.

Their meals shall be the same as those of the family.

Bedchambers shall be large, airy and well heated.

SCHWAB ON TRUSTS.

Aphorisms Submitted by the Head of the Steel Corporation.

Here are some of the trust propositions, aphorisms and conclusions submitted by Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel corporation, to the industrial commission at Washington, says the New York World:

"Brains are wanted, not money.

"Great industrial combinations like the United States Steel corporation doubtless decrease the chances of the iron and steel maker with a limited amount of capital to make his way, but they give to the men with brains the greatest opportunity this world has ever known.

"The great captains of industry are not looking for money. There is plenty of that. What they want is brains—specialized brains, brains that are capable of taking hold and carrying out the plans for which they furnish the capital.

"The man with exceptional ability is the man for whom everybody is seeking. His is the opportunity now eventually to own and direct these great organizations.

"The man with small capital, unless that capital is united with this ability, is powerless, except in a small way. The country is being ransacked for brains, brains, brains.

"The question of organized labor is not a question of wages. It is a question of more vital importance. It is a question of administration, of running your own works in your own way.

"I have nothing to do with labor organizations, but if I was a workingman, and I was at one time, I would not belong to a labor organization. They put all men on the same level.

"If I was a bright, alert, competent man, I would not be put in the same class with the poorest man.

"Organized labor means that no man can advance unless all the others advance."

Where Bad Cashiers Go.

About one-third of the Dominion of Canada is unexplored and practically unknown, which shows, says the Boston Herald, that she still has room to accommodate a goodly number of cashiers who may get to be too wealthy to live in the United States.

What May Is.

A smile of sunshine breaking on the earth;
A touch of green along the grassy slope;
All nature thrilled, expectant of the birth
Of bloom and verdure; in the heart a hope
That somewhere summer loiters up the way—
And this is May.

Across the dawn the singing of a bird;
A limpid blue o'er all the sky above;
A something deep within the bosom stirred
That at a smile would blossom into love;
A readiness to bow to Cupid's sway—
And this is May.

A promise in the sunshine of July;
A memory of March within the breeze;
Some daisies worshiping the sun and sky;
The bursting of the buds upon the trees;
A robin's breast behind a leafless spray—
And this is May.

The sunshine of the year that holds the dreams
Of harvest and of bounties manifold;
The plowman urging on his straining teams;
The odor of the newly broken mold;
The lands and children in the fields at play—
And this is May.

A feeling that you want to loaf; a sense
That you have simply got to go and fish;
A sort of tired, contented indolence;
A most delicious laziness; a wish
To soak yourself in sunshine all the day—
And this is May.

—[illegible]

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The Fair

OPEN NIGHTS UNTIL 9:30.

A GOLDEN WEDDING

Mr. and Mrs. M. Nelson Celebrate the Fiftieth Anniversary of Their Marriage Day.

FAMILY DINNER AT THE NOON HOUR

At Their Pleasant Home at the Brow of Gospel Hill—An Outline of the Lives of the Two Who Have Lived as Husband and Wife for Half a Century.

Mr and Mrs M Nelson of South Main street Wednesday celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding day At noon they entertained the members of their family at dinner

Mr and Mr Nelson were married fifty years ago in Ashland Mr Nelson was at that time a farmer Later he became a contractor and later entered the grocery business at Ada. From Ada Mr and Mr Nelson moved to this city and Mr Nelson with his son, Wm. J. Nelson, entered the grocery business, purchasing the A. D. Matthews grocery in the Hotel Marion block Eight years ago Mr. Nelson and his two sons, William J, and D C, entered the jewelry business where they are at present located

To Mr and Mr Nelson have come the same joys and sorrows which attend the average married couple during the journey through life but the joys have been in the majority and they have passed fifty happy years together Both are exceptionally active for their age, Mr Nelson being seventy-three years of age, and Mrs Nelson being seventy. Six children were born to them Two died while quite young and one son, H M Nelson, died in 1892. The living children are Mrs Wm. Vorhies, D C and Wm. J Nelson They have three grandchildren living Fred Vorhies, Mr Lucile Nelson and Master Charles Nelson

It was a happy day with the Nelson family. A golden wedding anniversary does not come to every married couple, and seldom to a couple so hale and hearty and well preserved as Mr and Mrs Nelson

Those present at the dinner were Mr and Mrs Wm Vorhies, Mr and Mrs D F Seffner, Mr and Mrs D C Nelson Miss Lucile Nelson, Mr Wm J Nelson and Mr. Fred Vorhies

GET TEN YEARS.

That's the Time Chardon Bank Robbers Get in the Penitentiary.

Chardon O., May 16.—Chas Taylor, otherwise known as Charles Lowery and Jos D Ryan the men who robbed the Chardon bank and were convicted Monday, were sentenced Wednesday morning to ten years in the penitentiary.

The attorneys for the prisoners made a motion for a new trial They submitted two affidavits with the motion, one of which alleged that Taylor was confined to his room in Cleveland by illness the day of the robbery.

Judge Gillmer overruled the motion and immediately passed the sentences The case will be carried to the higher courts undoubtedly To defray the expenses $1,800 has been deposited in the bank that was robbed

THAT CONVENTION

The Christian Endeavorers Will Invade the Queen City July Sixth to Tenth.

CHRISTIAN HOST TO BE PRESENT

The People of Cincinnati Are Making Every Preparation To Care for All Who Enter the City's Gates—An Outline of What Is To Be Expected at the Convention.

Cincinnati is awake to the fact that a great religious convention will be held there from July 6 to 10, when the Christian Endeavorers will invade the "Queen City of the West." The people of Cincinnati are making every preparation to care for all who come, and even at this early date are almost prepared to extend the invitation to the feast and say 'Come, for all things are now ready.

The convention will be opened Saturday evening, July 6, when Chairman Merchin and Vice Chairman Dawson, on behalf of the "Committee of 1901," will welcome the Endeavor hosts Hon. George K. Nash, Ohio's governor, will present the greeting for the state. At these meetings Dr. Clark, president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, will deliver his annual address and General Secretary Baer make his annual report in the two halls

Sabbath morning the visitors will attend the Sunday-schools and church services At the latter the popular theme will be "Twenty Years of Christian Endeavor." In the afternoon Dr. J Wilbur Chapman, Rev. Clarence E. Eberman and Mr. Baer will conduct three simultaneous evangelistic services for men, women and children, in the three largest of the six convention auditoriums Immediately following will be two great meetings, one in the interest of temperance, at which leading temperance workers like Oliver W. Stewart of Chicago, Colonel George W. Bain of Kentucky and Rev. Anna Howard Shaw will be heard. At the other meeting Rev F. D. Power, D. D., of Washington City, Dr. David J. Burrell of New York and General O. O Howard, United States army, will urge the vital importance of Sunday observance With the evening services in the churches a most profitable and enjoyable Sunday will be ended

Monday will be well occupied with interesting meetings, while on Tuesday afternoon the juniors will let it be known that they are on the program. At the same time will come the great denominational rallies where each enthusiastic Endeavorer will show his loyalty to his own denomination and all its interests. In the evening of this day will be held the state rallies and receptions at the church headquarters, the pleasant social occasion of the convention week.

Wednesday evening is the last day, full of good things to take away. At night the inspiring closing services will send every Endeavorer to his home with a strong purpose to do better service for Christ and the church."

This brief outline gives but glimpse of what is to be expected in a convention holding six simultaneous meetings, in as many halls. The difficulty will be to decide twice a day which particular meeting to attend.

BONES OF A CHIEF

Remains of a Wyandot Indian Are Dug Up in What Was Formerly Holmes' Orchard.

HAVE RESTED THERE FOR 75 YEARS

They Recall a Very Stirring Incident in the Early History of Marion—The Story of the Olden Days Is Interestingly Told by Dr. O. W. Weeks Thursday Morning.

Neil O'Donnell has been engaged with a force of workmen for several days past in making excavations for a sanitary sewer on the premises of Dr O. W Weeks, the historic ground covered, years ago, by the famous Holmes orchard.

As the work progressed, Thursday, three large stones were unearthed and under the largest was found the bones of an Indian, whose disappearance was the cause of some very exciting incidents and the gravest apprehensions on the part of the early settlers in this part of the county.

The bones were in most part reduced to dust, but portions of the larger ones remained, and are now at the office of Drs. O. W. and D. O. Weeks. It is related that the Indian was a member of the Wyandot tribe, the members of which, with the Senecas and Shawnees were frequent visitors in Marion at the time with which this story deals

Dr George Holloway came to Marion from Massachusetts in 1827 and the same year Dr Basil Holmes came here from Newark. The physicians found a kind of fellowship in the hardships which they were obliged to endure in that day and became fast friends. Not long after their arrival in Marion, the doctors found that to improve themselves in surgery and anatomy they must have dissecting to do, and it was decided to gain possession of the first dead Indian available and use his body for the purpose named. Fortune was kind and it was not long until the doctors had a subject. The deceased Indian was quickly missed by his fellow tribesmen and the finger of suspicion was at once directed at Drs Holmes and Holloway. The Wyandots paid the doctors a call and threatened to annihilate the entire white settlement if the body was not returned to them. The physicians stoutly denied the accusation, but the Indians felt sure as to what had become of the body, and instituted a search of Dr. Holmes' premises. Fearing detection, the doctors, in an opportune moment, hid the body under a pile of potatoes and that night buried it with a large stone on top of the remains and two others to aid in marking the spot. Such a close watch was kept by the Indians that the physicians were not able to remove the remains for dissection and they were permitted to rest undisturbed until Thursday.

PECULIAR CASE

Is Decided by the State Supreme Court Wednesday.

The state supreme court Wednesday handed down a decision in the matter of Marion Haviland against Markey & Guthery, administrators, which went up from the local circuit court. The decision was for the defendants. The case was a peculiar one.

John Hite gave John Markey a note, and later, it is alleged, to avoid payment, deeded his property to Marion Haviland, reserving in it a life estate. The administrators sued Haviland to recover judgment on the note, asking to have Hite's life estate sold to satisfy their claim. The administrators won the case in common pleas court, and it went to the circuit court. While in the latter court Hite died and the administrators filed a supplemental petition showing what his life estate amounted to during the few years that he lived after the property was deeded away and that it was sufficient to pay the claim. The administrators won in the circuit court, and Haviland carried the matter to the supreme court, where the lower courts were sustained.

The administrators sought to have Haviland declared the holder of the property in trust for Hite, and such the courts decided to be the case.

JURY OF WOMEN

Carrie Moore Nation Will Demand That Variety in the Future.

Topeka, Kas., May 16.—Mrs. Carrie Moore Nation, as she now signs herself, issued an address Wednesday on her conviction by a jury of smashing a murderer's joint. Mrs. Nation says:

"I think I had a lot of anarchists on the jury, and the only excuse for the verdict was ignorance or villainy. I was very much shocked when I found my attorneys winked at the plea of insanity I would rather be found guilty than insane I now truly believe a woman can never receive justice in a court unless she is tried by a jury of her peers—twelve women. I shall plead my own cases from now on, and demand that the jury be composed of women."

Mrs. Nation sent to Judge Hazen, who presided at her trial, an open letter scoring him and the jury in her characteristic manner.

Wednesday Mrs. George Brown, saleswoman at Uhler & Phillips' store, celebrated the tenth anniversary of her employment at the store. The proprietors presented her with a handsome silk umbrella as a remembrance of the occasion.

MEET ME AT FRANKS.

WONDERS IN MILLINERY NEVER CEASE HERE . . . . . .

Its the busy mid-season. Our showing is at its best. The workroom is bringing forth the most beautiful conceptions of the season, millinery elegance in the broadest sense. The fashion marts of this country are sending us new Walking Hats, Shirt Waist Hats and Novelties as fast as they appear. The opportunity to get the newest is yours. Visit this Millinery Department. Tomorrow we tell you of some extraordinary happenings, of savings in Millinery that clever buyers will not let go by unnoticed.

Trimmed Hats for Children $1.25. *You have but a faint idea of what beauty and goodness $1.25 will buy for your child until you see these Hats — Leghorns trimmed with flowers, lace and ribbons, cute girlish effects. You'll not only admire, but you will buy them on sight.*

Trimmed Hats for Women $2.50. *The line is replenished with entire new effects, if possible better than the first lot. These same $2.50 Hats which have created such a sensation among Marion's smartest buyers —style and worth that generally go with the makeup of $4 & $5 Hats.*

Trimmed Hats for Women $3.98. *Our artists are proud of these hats, they were instructed to spare no pains to give them the same style and effect of the $12.50 hats, to use the same shapes and trimmings that they would use in a regular $6.50 or $7.50 hat, Big variety, choice...* **$3 98**

D. A. FRANK & CO.

MEET ME AT FRANKS.

A SENSATION IN CARPETS

Two Carloads New Carpets and Lace Curtains on sale in the Carpet Room Commencing Thursday Morning.

New York had a great Carpet Sale last week. Manufacturers' agents had on sale the New Fall 1901 Patterns at special prices for early buyers who had cash to pay and also were closing out drop patterns, last fall and this spring's designs at a discount from regular prices. Our buyer made a special trip to New York to take advantage of this sale and bought two carloads Carpets and Curtains at prices that were all in his favor. The goods go on sale Thursday morning. They will cause a furor.

25 Pieces Wool Mixed Ingrains, good weight, in the prettiest patterns. Special for this sale... **37½C** yd

25 Pieces Wool Carpets, extra heavy, in the best selling designs and prettiest colorings..... **50C** yd

25 Pieces All-Wool Extra Supers, same weight, same quality as Lowells. They are last fall's designs, are worth 75c yd. We bought them under price and have marked them for fast selling **57½C**

50 Pieces Lowell Extra Supers in the newest fall designs, all to be sold at old prices.

Thirteen Patterns Velvet Carpets, new fall 1901 designs, six months ahead. The handsomest velvet carpets ever on our third floor, designs and colors ahead of anything ever before shown in these goods. WE WILL SELL THIS LOT AT OUR LOW SPRING PRICE.

300 Pairs New Lace Curtains, unheard of values at

50c—75c—$1 00—$1 25—$1 50—$2 00

D. A. FRANK & CO.

The Warner & Edwards Store.

SILK DEPT.

Safe Taffeta Silks.

Guaranteed in Every Particular.

We can fill your order today for that famous Oil Boiled Black Taffeta Silk—the Black Taffeta that has eclipsed any Taffeta ever sold in this city.

Soft, lustrous—you can not miss it; you can hardly wear it out.

But all this is unnecessary. The Taffeta is known to the dressmaker, is known to our customers. Many have been waiting for it. In two qualities—

22 in. **$1.29**

24 in. **$1.49**

This superior Taffeta Silk is confined to this store. The only trouble we have is, to get the goods fast enough. The manufacturers can not keep up with the demand.

TODAY We have the goods.

Ruching Trimmings.

By express all of the desirable Ruchings,

10c, 15c, 25c.

WARNER & EDWARDS.

It Pays to Trade at I. Marx & Sons.

The Right Kind of Spring Clothing At the Right Prices.

Every opportunity will be given you to examine our stock thoroughly should you visit our store. We've made great preparations for this season's business, larger than heretofore.

Men, boys' and children's suits never were better or cheaper than now.

Boys' suits made up in the latest style, finished equal to fine custom tailor-made garments. Prices, $4, $5, $6, $8 $10.

Children's suits, always adding new novelties. Just received three-piece suits, also Russian blouse suits in fine all Wool Blue Cheviot. Price for this lot $2.25.

Free—Base Ball and Bat with every boys' suit.

I. MARX & SONS.

Men Outfitters, Marion, O

If You

need anything in the line of men's, boys', or children's clothing go to

A. Schulman,

Cor. Church and Main. Marion, O.

THAT'S ALL.

"'Twas her photo, done by the "New Photography, that first attracted me.
"I guess I'll Save a sunny smile for

THE VAIL STUDIO

The county commissioners Tuesday approved the bonds of the pike commissioners for the Tully township pike.

THE UHLER & PHILLIPS STORE.

Wash Dress Goods!

Nothing is so convincing as to see with your own eyes. Wash Dress Goods has been one of our pet departments for years. When you couldn't be satisfied at other stores, we always had something to suit—this comes from showing a big stock with the prices just right. This year our stock is better than ever. Come and see.

Pretty Irish Dimities with heavy cord at..... **5c**

Wide Lawns with handsome printing at..... **10c**

Scotch Dimities and Batiste, beautiful new designs, colors guaranteed fast..... **15c**

Black Lace Striped Lawns, midnight dye, at..... **15c**

Mercerized Chambrays, as pretty as silk, at..... **25c**

Silk Ginghams for waists and dresses at..... **50c**

Pongee Silks with Foulard silk effect, washable, at..... **25c**

Fancy Striped Linen Skirtings at..... **25c**

Corded Chambray, very stylish, at..... **15c**

Black Mercerized Satines for skirts at..... **15c**

Visit our Ready-made Dept. for Shirt Waists. Petticoats, Separate Wash Skirts, Muslin Underwear.

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Part Two.. # MARION WEEKLY STAR. Pages 9-16

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MEETING COUSIN AGATHA

By Annie H. Donnell.

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"POM."

"Heartsease?"

He had come back for another goodby kiss and leaned above her impressively. She put up her fragile finger and caught his coat lapels.

"You won't make a mess of it, dear boy? You'll keep your whole mind on Cousin Agatha? Keep saying 'Cousin Agatha, Cousin Agatha, Cousin Agatha,' over and over, so you won't forget you're going to meet her."

"Cousin Agatha, Cousin Agatha"—

"Oh, but you needn't begin now! Oh, Tom, it makes me have the cold shivers— if I could only go instead of you!"

The face of Heartsease against the pillow was wistful and distinctly anxious. Professor Pomeroy Pettingill Lee regarded it with whimsical tenderness.

"Don't worry, little woman," he cried cheerfully. "I'm on my good behavior this time. You shall see how I'll distinguish myself. Hope I may die if I don't!"

"Well, I'll trust you, Tom. Now let me review you once more. She's little like me"—

"Little like me," murmured the big man meekly.

"And doesn't wear glasses—most everybody does, you know—and has light hair and smiles. When we went to school together, she always smiled. I should know her just by that. Now say your lesson after me."

He repeated it gravely.

"There, now you may go, dear boy. If he only doesn't get things mixed," she thought, following the big, squire figure across the room with loving eyes. "If he only does it right! Pom, Pom!"

"At your service, 'm."

"No, don't come back. Are you certain sure you read the letter all through?"

"Hope I may die if I didn't, little woman!"

"Oh dear!" still worried Heartsease softly. "If I'd only read it! Why did I have that nervous headache just when it came? And then why did Pom lose it? Oh, dear!"

Meanwhile Professor Pomeroy Pettingill Lee was swinging down street with painful alertness in every motion of his big figure. He was keeping his mind on Cousin Agatha. Wild horses themselves could not drag it away.

The city clock changed loudly, insistently, in his ears and reminded him of the flight of time. He hailed a passing car and settled himself comfortably on one of its cushioned seats. Might as well ride and reserve all his strength for Cousin Agatha.

There was a trifling hitch in his complacent self-resignation when the conductor came around for fares. Where in the world was that change? Confound it, a man had as many pockets as a centiped had feet! Ah, there it was, and something else, too—Cousin Agatha's lost letter.

"I'll review it a bit, now it's turned up again so handy," thought the professor, smoothing out the crushed, sweet scented sheet on his knee.

"My dear cousin—m-m-m-m-m-m—and reach you at about 3:45 in the afternoon (that's all right side up)—m-m-m—what!"

The professor straightened himself, aghast with horror. He had never seen that part before—heavens, no! He didn't read that to Heartsease. Now, why by all that was mighty must a woman tack on a postscript to everything she wrote? And this postscript—

The poor man groaned aloud in his extremity, and the meek little man beside him was moved with pity.

"Are you in pain, sir?" he inquired softly in his ear.

"Pain? Pain? I'm in the last extremities. I'm nearly gone!"

And he was obliged out of sheer gratitude for the little man's compassion to accept one of the tiny white lozenges he proffered with nervous agility.

"P. S.—I shall bring baby with me. Of course I could not leave him, and, besides, I know he will amuse you. He is so cunning!"

She was going to bring the baby with her! Cousin Agatha was going to bring the baby! And Heartsease hadn't known it, to tell him what to do!

He half rose to his feet, with a wild idea of going back to little Heartsease for direction. Then he sank back on his seat again, for the city clock was changing 3:30! Too late!

"You have had bad news, sir?" crooned the little, meek man's kind voice again.

"Yes, oh, yes, certainly—confounded bad news! Cousin Agatha's going to bring—that is—er—I will bid you good day, sir. I will get out here."

No need of imposing Cousin Agatha's baby on everybody else; but, confound it, the little meek man didn't look as if a baby would throw him into a panic. He probably had plenty of 'em at home. And they hadn't known—Heartsease and he hadn't—that there was any baby in Cousin Agatha's quarter of the world. But of course they might have imagined it. Well, there was nothing for it now but to accept the inevitable—and the baby. One to make ready, two to start, three to—go!

The 3:45 express was just steaming into the great station with grunts of disapproval at being pulled up. Crowds of outrowers were eddying toward the long chain of cars, to be presently met and jostled by the incoming throngs. Cabmen were shouting with hoarse persistence, and baggage was being wrathfully maltreated. Confusion was rampant.

Professor Pomeroy Pettingill Lee, with great presence of mind, waited near the entrance of the ladies' room for Cousin Agatha and the baby. They would have to go in through that door and out through the opposite one; they could not escape him! He felt a wild impulse to accost all the women as they approached with, "Are you Cousin Agatha, or you, or you?"

Fortune favored him, for in all the steady stream of travel stained, weary women filtering through the door past him there were only two babies, and one of these was a little shiny affair in ebony. The other one was, of course, Cousin Agatha's baby.

"Here goes!" muttered Professor Pomeroy Pettingill Lee, setting his teeth and brushing past the babyless women with a stifled groan and fortifying himself with the memory of little Heartsease.

The white baby's mother was "little"—he ducked off the flecks on his fingers mentally—"didn't wear glasses" or did Cousin Agatha wear 'curls and "smiled." To be sure, it was a very faint, tired smile that, it was evident enough, was entirely for the baby's benefit. But a smile's a smile, and this one served to identify Cousin Agatha.

The little woman sank down on a seat near the door and proceeded to rearrange the baby, whose soiled little clothes were in a tumble.

The professor, waiting to reenforce his courage, heard her crooning to it in the foolish mothers have: "There, there! It shall be all smoothy smooth again, yes, it shall! Mother will drive away all the ugly wrinkles so!"

The baby crowed appreciatively. The little pink, creased face swayed and wriggled into its bonnet.

"Let me take the baby," the professor said, plunging in without foolish waste of ceremony. "There's just time to catch the 4 o'clock car up."

The weary little mother looked up at the towering bulk of the big, strange man with a gasp of meek astonishment. He was clutching at the baby; he had him in his arms! Land of mercy! But his eyes were honest and kind.

"Are you Tom?" she stammered, eagerly searching the resolute, martyr-like face for possible points of resemblance to her idea of "Cordelia's husband." "She said he'd meet us at the depot."

"Certainly, certainly," assented the big man briskly, thinking Cousin Agatha a little familiar with pet names. No one but Heartsease called him Pom—he did not notice the changed consonant. But what did it matter? It was the baby that mattered, and the baby was adjusting himself to the broad shoulder and crowing like a young lambam. His grimy little fists were *pommeling the professor's* cheek bones with impartial thumps. The baby was quite at home.

"Here she goes! Your bag, ma'am. That's right. I can take it in my other hand. Now, then, we'll have to step a bit lively."

And they were presently crossing the great room and making excellent headway toward the 4 o'clock car up. Professor Pomeroy Pettingill Lee was conscious of feeling a modest degree of pride at his own handiness, with the crumpled, squirming little budget on his arm. It was easy enough if you shut your eyes and plunged in. How proud Heartsease would be! In his mind's eye he saw her pale little *face* lighting up approvingly, and in his mind's ear Heartsease was saying: "Splendid, Pom! You're doing it like a hero."

Poor little Heartsease! In his mind's eye he could see the wistfulness that always crept into her face at the sight of little children. And in the "dear boy's" arms!

Cousin Agatha's baby plunged wildly and was caught with a neat trick that presented itself for the emergency out of the mists of old baseball days. The danger was over for that time. Julius Cæsar! Did all babies have St. Vitus' dance, or was it an affliction monopolized by Cousin Agatha's baby? How often did the fits come on? Would there be time to get to the car before the next one?

A group of the professor's students looked up in undisguised amazement as the little procession swept by them, and one of them collapsed weakly into the arms of the others.

"Hold me! Save me!" he gasped. "The old chap's picked up somebody's kid in an absentminded fit and is making off with it."

Half way down the long station the baby's mother made a discovery that filled her with dismay. "Land of mercy, I've left my little handbag!" she cried. But in the din the professor did not hear. "I must have left it right where I was sitting—I'll hurry back—it's got the baby's best bonnet in it. I won't be gone more'n a minute!" And the crowd swallowed up her rusty little figure. On the corner, outside of the station, the car was starting, and the professor and Cousin Agatha's baby hailed it wildly.

"Hurry up!" shouted the conductor crossly, his fingers twitching on the rope.



MR. AND MRS. ROBERT SHAW, WHO ARE MAKING AN AUTOMOBILE TRIP FROM NEW YORK TO CHICAGO.

Mr. and Mrs. Shaw are not trying to break the auto record either for speed or long distance. They are simply making the trip for fun. They live in Chicago and had been visiting in New York. They are both enthusiastic auto drivers and decided, instead of taking a dreary railroad journey back, they would return by motor carriage. They left New York May 9 and expect to reach home May 23.

The professor stood aside for Cousin Agatha to enter, and then followed the stout, unwieldy female down the aisle, unsuspecting and serene. So far everything was going on finely. The saints send a prosperous ending to the enterprise! He settled himself and readjusted the baby with an air of offhand ease that tallied oddly with his perspiring, anxious face. He got out his watch and jackknife for play things, opening the knife absently and extending it, handle foremost, with a slight, courteous inclination toward the small, grasping fists. Fortunately it dropped to the floor, and Cousin Agatha's baby's life was saved.

The car lolled on block after block, making stops and jerking into motion again. It was well "up" before Professor Pomeroy Pettingill Lee suddenly realized that it was incumbent on him to converse a little with Cousin Agatha. Certainly, certainly. What had he been thinking of? The baby had fallen asleep, and the immediate danger of another fit was over; he might look away safely for a moment.

"Er—it's very pleasant weather," he ventured cheerfully.

"It's raining," snapped the stout lady beside him, lifting her nose in palpable scorn.

By all that was mighty—she wasn't Cousin Agatha! Where was Cousin Agatha? He searched the car with eager eyes; he even looked out on the platform. Nobody was Cousin Agatha. And Cousin Agatha's baby parted in gentle slumber on his arm! He had left Cousin Agatha's baby's mother behind—shades of mighty Cæsar! A wild desire to raise the window and drop the baby out seized him; another wild idea of rushing back to the station surged with kindred impulses through his brain. A cold perspiration broke out all over him.

Wait—he must reflect. He must be cool. What would Heartsease advise, the poor little woman, the poor little woman? Would she ever trust him again?

"Well, I'm in for it," groaned his thoughts. "I've got to see it through—the baby, anyhow." The little flushed, sleeping face appealed to him and not in vain. "I'll get him landed and then I'll set the town crier on Cousin Agatha. We'll find her between and betwixt us. When she's landed, I'll sail for Europe! I'll get 'em to send me on a scientific expedition to Africa—the north pole—anywhere."

A little later he "landed" Cousin Agatha's baby. Striding through the hall toward Heartsease's room he heard voices—the little woman's, low and sweet, and a brisk, clear cut, unknown tones, and a little gurgling voice keyed to high notes.

"Hush, baby, hush," the clear cut voice said childishly.

Heartsease had company! Was there no let up to a man's misery anywhere?

But the door opened and the little woman came slowly, painfully toward him.

"Oh, Pom!" and her voice had reproachful echoes in it. Wait till she knew the worst.

In the dusk of the little hall the baby escaped instant notice.

"Oh, Pom, she's come—she took a carriage and just got here a minute or two ago."

"Who's come? Not Cousin Agatha? Tell me quick!"

"Yes, of course, Cousin Agatha. Did you forget she was coming to see us?"

The gentle, reproachful voice tried hard to be stern and cutting, but he did not heed it in the least. He was pushing by her, holding out a limp bundle at arm's length.

"The saints be thanked!" he was ejaculating heartily. "Let me pass, little woman. I've got her baby. It's all safe."

"You've got what?"

"Cousin Agatha's baby. Here it is. No, you can't lift it. I'll carry it in. I've got to face it out, and the Lord help me."

"Pomeroy Pettingill Lee, you stand stock still where you are. Don't move. Now tell me everything. Whisper it."

She hovered weakly between him and the door. The shrill little voice within kept on insistently and helped them out. The professor deposited the drowsy baby carefully on the floor and laid his watch on top of it with propitiatory intent. Then he faced the little woman boldly.

"I didn't mean to run away with it. I thought she was there too. Hope I may die if I didn't think so, little woman.



"Let me pass, little woman. I've got her baby. It's all safe."

But the little chap is safe enough. I took care of him. Now, let me present arms and get it over with. I'd rather face the cannon's mouth."

"But, Pom, oh, Pomeroy Pettingill Lee—but she's got it now, this minute. Of course she's got it!"

"Got what?" thundered the professor, regardless of caution.

"The baby. Cousin Agatha's got the baby. Oh, where did you get this one? What have you done?"

She was down on the floor beside the soiled, tumbled baby, peering into its little puckered face and fingering the little moist hands. It was a baby anyhow, however it got there.

"Cousin Agatha's got the baby? This isn't Cousin Agatha's baby?" mumbled the professor stupidly. "Then," reviving suddenly, "here was the black one. There wasn't any other white baby but this. I guess I can count two! She had this one when I spoke to her"—

"Oh, Pom, wait! do wait! You've got it all mixed up. You didn't speak to her; you spoke to somebody else. Cousin Agatha waited and waited for you, and then she took the back up. Now, wait; let me think"—

Heartsease rocked herself back and forth in a wild attempt to unwind the tangle. Suddenly she stopped and gazed up at the looming figure sternly.

"Which way did it come, Pom—the train? *Did it come from the west?*"

"I—it came from the east," stammered the professor, getting a mental view of the pulling train into focus. His hair rose in anguish. He hadn't thought of that before.

"And Cousin Agatha's train came from the west," the voice of Heartsease was saying in his ears, like the voice of fate.

For a minute they gazed into each other's face in horrified silence; then they laughed. Cousin Agatha's baby, on the other side of the partition, laughed too.

The professor came to himself first and picked up the disregarded baby soothly, arranging the little clothes with a certain proprietary concern.

"I'll carry this one back," he said solemnly. "I'll find Cousin Agatha—his mother, or something will break!"

"I should think so!" cried Heartsease. "His mother's heart will break."

He tramped down the hallway with a resolute tread that inspired poor little Heartsease with a minimum of courage.

"Goodby, Pom!" she quavered after him. "And don't give him to the wrong mother again!"

"Hope I may die!" came back faintly to her from the front door as it closed upon Professor Pomeroy Pettingill Lee and the wrong baby.

Outside in the cool air the baby woke up and walked in distinct rebellion to existing circumstances.

"There, there!" crooned the professor wildly, tossing the little bundle of clothes up and down till the baby in very astonishment stopped crying and eyed him out of round blue eyes. In stilted fury he seemed to appreciate the professor's distress of mind and gurgled sympathetic little remarks intended for comfort. He did not cry again at all.

To take a car and go back to the station was the professor's first thought. He had a dim idea that the baby's proper owner might be there waiting for him to bring it back. Anyway, he would go there; it was something to *do*. He hailed a car and established himself and the astonished baby in it.

In a corner opposite sat a little woman in evident distress of mind. She was agitated and uneasy and seemed to be *searching for something*. Dawdling about her anxiously. The professor's gaze lighted upon her, and his heart gave an exultant leap. It was Cousin Agatha, looking for the baby. The baby's mother was still "Cousin Agatha" to the professor's dazed, uncertain mind.

"She's little and anxious, and she's looking for something. By all that's mighty, I've run against her the first thing!" he thought in inexpressible relief. He staggered across to the little woman's corner and dropped the baby into her lap.

"Here it is, ma'am," he said eagerly. "I was just going to find"—

The little woman *recoiled* in evident amazement and displeasure.

"Land!" she cried. "Take it away, quick!" holding out the wandering baby to him.

"I—oh—that is, I thought you had lost something," murmured the disinclined professor, tucking the wriggling infant meekly under his arm again.

"Well, I have, but 'tain't a baby. Land!" cried the little woman sharply. "I've lost my best pocket handkerchief; it was the one Ann Sophy gave me Christmas."

The other passengers were smiling broadly among themselves. The little woman edged farther into her corner and regarded the poor professor distrustfully. She seemed to be expecting another attack at any moment and only breathed freely when he and his unwelcome little charge got off the car.

"The plot thickens," muttered Professor Pomeroy Pettingill Lee despairingly. "I reckon we're in for it, little chap."

He hovered weakly about the waiting room for awhile and then went to the ticket agent.

"Isn't there a place here where you leave—oh—things that have been lost until"—he began.

"Certainly, certainly, sir. We have a room where any lost articles are kept until called for by the owner. If you will pass it to me"—

The professor applied the crumpled baby to the small square opening.

"I guess it'll squeeze through; it's limp," he said cheerfully.

"Mighty Cæsar, man, it's a baby! We don't keep that kind of property! Er—take it back at once, sir. I—it's going to cry. Sharp, or you'll drop it!"

Drop it? Oh, no, there was no danger. There wasn't any place on the top of the earth to drop it into. He shouldered it again with a muffled groan and turned away. The tiny head nestled against his cheek in drowsy content. A little thrill of wakening tenderness set the professor's heart strings to vibrating gently.

"Poor little chap," he found himself thinking.

The next plan was to parade the streets in the desperate hope of running upon the right mother among all the mothers. "She ought to come toward it like a needle to a magnet," reasoned Professor Pomeroy Pettingill Lee wisely. "By all that's mighty, I'll give her a fair chance!"

But the mothers who met them and passed them and jostled them were all the wrong mothers. Once he spied a little woman in earnest conversation with a taller one. They were in evident consultation.

"What would you do? I'm at my wits' end. I've tried everything," the small woman was saying rather excitedly. Her clear cut, distinct voice reached the professor's ear intact.

"I'd advertise," the tall woman said promptly. "That's the way I found mine."

By all that was mighty the professor hurried up to them eagerly. In his one glimpse of the little woman's face he was sure it was Cousin Agatha. Besides, wasn't she just on the eve of additions?

"There is no need of it, ma'am," he stuttered hastily. "I've got it right here. I've been looking for you ever since I ran away with it accidentally. I assure you, ma'am"—

He was pressing the baby upon her regardless of the fact that the small, red face was in lurid ratio to Mother Nature's plans for it. The bewildered little woman stared helplessly down at the back of the baby's head.

"Why!" she gasped.

"Of all things!" cried the taller lady. Then they both laughed. The professor's crestfallen, despairing face was too much for them.

"Give it back," he said, with a groan. "I've hit on the wrong one again. I've been hunting all over everywhere to find its mother. I'm not certain now it ever had one. There isn't anything certain."

"I'm sorry," the little woman cried heartily. Her sweet, pleasant voice cheered him unconsciously. "But, you see, it isn't my baby. Mine's at home in its cradle. I don't see what made you think"—

"You spoke of advertising, ma'am."

"Oh, yes—was that it? I was going to advertise for a cook."

"But really," interposed the other lady curiously, "I wish you'd tell us how you came by the baby."

"I ran away with it," the professor said gloomily, "and, with your permission, I'll do so again now."

And once more he was continuing his hopeless hunt, shifting the sleeping baby from one tired arm to the other and peering anxiously into all the little women's faces.

"If I found her, I shouldn't dare to hand the little chap over to her," he mused. "It's mighty risky business."

But help was at hand. It came from the quarter least expected. The professor met two of his college boys and in the frenzy of despair stopped them.

"Boys," he said, "if you had *somebody else's baby* and didn't want it, what would you do with it?"

"Drop it," said one of the boys promptly. The other one's face was suddenly enlightened.

"Oh, I say, professor, you come along with me! I know where she is," he cried, and his voice was inaudible to Professor Pomeroy Pettingill Lee's ears.

"I was down at the station, you know. I saw her when she got back and you weren't there. Ill, didn't she rave, though? Then somebody came along that she called Tom. I heard 'em say they were going to the station to see the police on you."

The boy laughed. He was hurrying the professor along.

"There, let me take the little kid. You look all used up. We'll find her all right, professor. Don't you worry. Here's the station, and here you are, professor. Here's the kid's mother herself!"

This time the baby and the right mother came together with perfectly satisfactory results.

Professor Pomeroy Pettingill Lee never remembered what explanations he made or how he got home. His memory leaped a gap there and began again at the front door, where pale, anxious Little Heartsease met him.

"Oh, Pom?" Her voice and the upward inflection asked everything. His voice answered her:

"Yes, Heartsease."

She laughed aloud with relief.

"Then come right in, dear boy, and see Cousin Agatha's baby."

He stopped at the threshold. "Never!" he cried grimly. "I've seen all of Cousin Agatha's baby I want to!"

Crowe Reward Withdrawn.

Omaha, April 30.—The body of Pat Crowe is not as much in demand as it was before the acquittal of James Callahan. Five thousand dollars will no longer be paid by the city of Omaha for Crowe's body, dead or alive. The council authorized the chief of police to withdraw this reward. The reward of $25,000 offered by the city for the arrest and conviction of three kidnapers of Eddie Cudahy was allowed to stand. The city will pay $5,000 for the conviction of one of the criminals.

Valuable Section of Canada.

A region in northern Ontario covering 15,000,000 acres and stretching from Quebec westward to Thunder bay on the north shore of Lake Superior, is now for the first time recognized as being excellently adapted for farming. The district also contains a great pulp wood forest, besides 3,000,000,000 feet of pine wood.

CARNEGIE'S LIBRARY GIFT.

Archbishop Corrigan Tells How It Affects Catholic Interests.

Relations of Roman Catholics to the public library movement and the interests which they desire conserved were discussed recently by Archbishop Corrigan at a tea given by the Cathedral Library Reading Circle and Auxiliary at the Hotel Majestic in New York city. Archbishop Corrigan said in part:

"On account of the magnificent gift of Mr. Carnegie the subject of libraries is receiving great attention, and it now suggests a problem. A policy has not been formulated, but it indirectly follows from the action of the board of estimate in giving a bulk sum to the Brooklyn Public library and in similating the other libraries with it that the same policy may be pursued with reference to Manhattan and the Bronx. If they are to be simply absorbed, it will do a great deal of harm to some libraries, as in our case.

"Our library is a part of the cathedral. It is church property, partly contributed from bequests made with the condition that it should remain under the control of the cathedral. If the public library be given entire charge, we will lose not only the control of books, but the administration of the library. We will lose independence, we will have no voice in the future, because the public library is a private corporation. As the public library is not amenable to the city it would therefore be a great calamity.

"It is very disagreeable and odious and, in a certain sense, painful to me to allude to other libraries, but their books deal a great deal in socialism. Books attacking our faith and principles are many. We find a number of books, such as 'The True Life of William Penn' and 'Political Growth of the Nineteenth Century,' full of insults to our faith. If we are swallowed up, we could not prevent these books being spread at large through our library. We could not avoid circulating books we think opposed to history.

"In all the libraries there is a lamentable dearth of books giving our point of view on burning questions of the day. This is important when we realize that we number one-half, possibly more than one-half, of the population of New York city. We certainly would like to have some voice in this. If the present law is retained, we will be thankful, or if there be a federation of the libraries like the states of the Union, all retaining equal rights, or if there be consolidation, with responsibility to the city, we will be grateful.

"We ask no favors; all we want is fair play, but it would be unfortunate for us and very sad if we, one-half of the people of the city, paying our taxes, were made to suffer. We ought to have three or four distributing centers. I think we are entitled to that representation."

HINTS FOR BIRD LOVERS.

Timely Suggestions For Studying Habits of Feathered Pets.

Some interesting hints for bird students are given in a little leaflet issued by the Massachusetts Audubon society and may be of service to those amateurs in this vicinity who are eager to begin field work. The following hints are particularly suggestive:

Have an opera glass of light weight and a notebook. Go to the same place at the same time. If possible, go at the bird's feeding times, from 4:30 to 8:30 a. m. and 4 to 8 p. m. in the summer and from 9 to 2 in the winter.

Frequent the shrubbery and the courses of running brooks, edges of bushy swamps, old lines of fences, pine and cedar woods and scrub pastures. Have the sun at your back, thus lighting the bird properly. Be quiet and patient, with eyes and ears on the alert. Learn to assort and locate every sound.

Learn first to locate your bird as to family, whether he is a thrush, warbler or sparrow, for instance, by his general habits and general characteristics.

The leaflet also recommends good books of reference, but most useful to beginners are the bird charts published by the Massachusetts Audubon society. Each chart contains life sized colored pictures of 20 of the commoner birds of the northeastern states and is accompanied by a pamphlet giving a brief history and description of each bird. These charts are doing excellent missionary work, as they are increasing the public interest in the birds whose protection is the fundamental purpose of the society.

A Cemetery For Pets.

London and Paris have dog and cemeteries for dogs and cats, but New York has been without one until lately. Now, however, a burial ground of three or four acres has been opened at Hartsdale, in Westchester county, and is being immediately taken advantage of by the bereaved owners of pets, nearly 70 burials having already taken place there, says Harper's Bazar. The woman with the pet cat was foreigner. Toby, a splendid Angora, rests in peace in the new cemetery in a plush lined mahogany casket (costing $50) and under a marble headstone commemorating his pedigree and his virtues. Another pedigreed pet, a French poodle, was buried with his silver collar and leader beside him, an embroidered blanket about his aristocratic form and a silver bracelet upon his tag on his life. Two or three carriages and a hearse frequently accompany the dead master or feline to the grave.

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